INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XV NO 164— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 9 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12 Nov.	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA*	16,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA*	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,956
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†..		10,902
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only
$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £51.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
19th Nov.	DUMANA —	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA —	8,303
1928		
5th Jany.	DOMALA —	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA —	7,888
8th March	DUMANA —	8,427
5th April	MANELA —	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA —	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
11th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
9th Nov.	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
9th ,,	KHANDALLA.	East & South Africa.
11th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
12th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
14th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
30th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tamba Maru ..	5815	6 Nov.	16 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 ,,	30 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	27 ,,	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	15 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 ,,	30 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3767	21 ,,	5 Jan.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23735. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	1 th Nov.	22nd ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	24th ,,	6th Dec.
Indo Maru ..	14th Dec.	23rd ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th ,,	30th ,,
Hiyeizan Maru..	20th ,,	3rd Jan.
Celebes Maru ..	25th ,,	7th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "OSHEN."
Box No. 355
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills
Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price Rs. 12-0 Net.
or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar)

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund 22,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Authorised Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds Rs. 23,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jutogh	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.
Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.
PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ,, 86,500,000
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,50,050
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—User, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.
The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,494	,, 4,46,826
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,32[illegible]	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.
Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.
Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp.—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED.—LOCAL AGENTS in Bombay for Hosiery and silk goods. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Security Rs. 100 essential. Purisan Regd., Ludhiana.
A R533.

WANTED.—English or Vernacular knowing CANDIDATES both male and female to obtain M.D., M.B., L.M.P. Kaviraj, Hakim Hazik, etc., degrees and diplomas of the well-renowned and registered by the Govt. A. H. Medical College Aligarh, in a few months by correspondence. Special concession for private practitioners. For prospectus apply to:—THE SECRETARY, A. H. Medical College, Aligarh.
A. R534.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY—Winter season approaching, wanted reliable influential and hard working CANVASSERS, to fresh the sale of our well-known and high class Hosiery manufactured goods security Rs. 70/ cash against sample set woollen, cotton and silken goods, commission 12-1/2 per cent. or pay Rs. 60/ plus allowance Rs. 40/ against the guaranteed business of Rs. 800/ (pay and allowance shall be increased or decreased proportionately according to the ratio business) no allowance in case of commission. Apply sharp to Messrs. B. D. CHURANJIVA & CO., Ludhiana (Punjab).
A R548

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle,
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT 8TH EDITION JUST OUT. —RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge English translation, coloured Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10/- Ask for our catalogue please S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana.
L R517

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194R

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-3-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-3-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD AND BASES SCREW C. I. FOR FENCING.

THE AGENT G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

(1) 60 Tons Pig Lead 99 per cent. purity.

(2) 3,520 Bases screw cast iron 3 feet long for G. I. P. Railway fencing weighing approximately 44 Tons as per sample which can be seen in the Controler of Stores' Office, Parel.

2 Prescribed from of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controler of Stores at Parel, Bombay.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1927.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

T. G. RUSSEL.
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
4th November, 1927. 29493

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF C. I. POT SLEEPERS AND TIE BARS.

The AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus Bombay, invites tenders for the supply

(a) 16,000 Right Hand and 16,000 Left Hand special Joint Pots, cast iron, for 82 lbs. B. H. rails.
(b) 12760 The Bars special mild steel for the above.

Prescribed form of tender with conditions, specification and drawings for (a) and (b) can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer at Bombay on payment of Rs. 10/ per each set which amount will not be returned.

Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on 2nd December 1927.

The result of the tender will be published in the 'Indian Trade Journal.'

T. G. RUSSELL.
Agent, G. I. P. Rly.
Bombay, 4th November, 1927. 29483

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 10th November, 1927, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

92. From Mr. Shankerrao A. Mantri—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the steps he proposes to take to stop abuses of the discretionary powers delegated to the Inspectors in different departments.

93-112. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—(93) For requesting the Commissioner to inform the Corporation as to why the Municipality pay Rs. 76 per ton for crude oil whereas the Improvement Trust pay Rs. 55 per ton; (94) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to a letter appearing in the "Indian National Herald" about the insanitary condition of certain Municipal chawls; (95) For obtaining a report as to the steps proposed to be taken by the Commissioner against those Municipal Officers who contravened the provisions of the Municipal Act, in respect of certain stables and chawls; (96) For obtaining a report as to whether any complaints were made to the Health Department by the Head Master of the Temkar Street Urdu Boys' School regarding rubbish lying in the vicinity of the school; (97) For expressing regret at the action of the Schools Committee in locating the Temkar Street Municipal Schools in an insanitary building; (98) For requesting the Schools Committee to submit the report of the School Superintendents and Medical Inspector about the condition of Temkar Street School premises; (99) For requesting the Schools Committee to consider the advisability of amalgamating the four Urdu Schools in Teli Moholla, Temkar Street, Huzria Street, and Undria Street; (100) For expressing regret that the Schools Committee have not submitted their reports on certain questions although four months have elapsed since they were asked for by the Corporation; (101) For requesting the Schools Committee to consider the desirability of their present Chairman presiding at a meeting of the Committee when certain questions with which he is concerned are considered by them; (102) For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to why a lady teacher is employed by them in the Temkar Street Urdu Girls School; (103) For expressing opinion that only trained, well-behaved and efficient teachers should be employed by the Schools Committee; (104) For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to how the Assistant Lady Superintendent of Urdu Schools came to be employed although she did not know Urdu; (105) For expressing opinion that the Schools Committee should replace the Assistant Lady Superintendent of Urdu Girls Schools by another one who knows Urdu; (106) For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to why a certain lady was not appointed Lady Superintendent of Urdu Girls Schools; (107) For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the number of times leave was granted to the Head Mistress of the Telli Moholla Girls School (108) For requesting the Schools Committee to supply filtered water for drinking purposes to school children; (109) For expressing opinion that the Schools Committee should not allow boys and girls to be taught in the same class room; (110) For requesting the Schools Committee to stop giving contingency money for providing ink, stationery, etc., to Head Masters and Head Mistresses of Schools; (111) For requesting the Schools Committee to consider the desirability of introducing certain changes mentioned in Municipal schools and (112) For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to why certain remarks of Mrs. Atya Begum F. Rehman were expunged from the Visitors' Book of Khandia Street Urdu Training School.

113. From Mr. S. K. Pupala, seconded by Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For appointing a Committee to enquire into certain irregularities recently brought to notice in connection with certain Municipal stables and chawls.

114. From Mr. Shankerrao A. Mantri—For requesting the Commissioner to provide additional electric lights in the cremation grounds of Haines Road and Worli cemeteries.

115. From Mr. Shankerrao A. Mantri, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala and Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For obtaining a report as to the amount of bonuses paid to Municipal Contractors during the last two years.

By Order of the President,
R. P DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 8th November, 1927. 29500

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AMRITH MAHAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION NO. A. 2-55-15 DATED 21st. OCTOBER 1927.

THE ANNUAL SALE of the Amrut Mahal Cattle will be held at the following centres on dates noted, from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. as may suit the public.

No.	SALE CENTRES.	DATES.
1.	Holalkere (Railway Station)	21st and 22nd November, 1927.
2.	Dudda (Hassan Taluk)	25th and 29th November, 1927.
3.	Konehalli(Tiptur Taluk (Railway Station)	2nd and 3rd December, 1927.
4.	Sulekere (Channagiri Taluk).	20th and 21st December, 1927.

For conditions regarding sales, please refer to page 931 Part VI of Mysore Gazette, (English) dated 27th October, 1927.

Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.

(Sd.) A. A. MONTEIRO, Lieut.
Superintendent.
AMRITH MAHAL DEPARTMENT, Bangalore.
29490.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHANDULAL PURSHOTAMDAS PATEL (Proprietor, The Hind Engineering Company) and JEHANGIRJI DHANJIBHAI, who were till recently carrying on business in partnership for Manufacturing Mill and Gin Stores in the name of Premier British Engineering Company at Duncan Road, Bombay, have DISSOLVED the partnership as from Kartak Sud I, 1984, corresponding to 26th day of October, 1927. The said Chandulal Purshotamdas since that date is carrying on the said business as the sole owner of the said business and of the said Factory and will collect the outstandings thereof and is solely responsible for the debts and liabilities of the said business.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1927.
CHANDULAL PURSHOTAMDAS PATELL,
JAHANGIRJI DHUNJIBHOY
R549

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 13TH NOVEMBER 1927, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of very valuable household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Dewji Canji as also Jacobean and blackwood carved furniture, new design rosewood semi grand piano with carved body and entire iron frame by John Brinsmead London, His Master's Voice gramophone with stand, roll top office table, chesterfield suites, Remington typewriter, Singer Sewing Machine, Iron Safe, with stand, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 13th day of November, 1927, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at "Adenwallas" Mansions, opposite to Messrs. Kemp & Co., Gowalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable made to order from the owner's design teak and blackwood furniture, etc., comprising new design sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, English sideboard by Maple, "Derby" and "Jacobean" drawing room suites, entire iron framed semi-grand piano by Brinsmead, His Master's Voice gramophone, Remington typewriter, Singer's Sewing Machine, roll top tables, silver book cases, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table and wall clocks, electric bell and table lamps and fans, fancy ornaments, Persian and English carpets, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, chest of drawers with side-mirrors, reclining sofas, Hat-stands meat safes, cupboards, large iron safe on stand, aviary Bicycle, screens, motor car, etc.

The property of a Parsee gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bmbay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th November 1927 at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 24-206; 40, 30-34, 28, 24-26, 16-22, 12-14, 8-10, 6, 179-185 and 185A. Case Nos. 309-310, 295, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301 302, 303, 287, Hussein Khan, Khalifa Street and Carnac Road, Hussein Khan Khalifa Street, Janjikar Street.

Building St. No. 911, 907 and 909, Case Nos. 293, 304, Jail Road East.

Shed on plot No. 7 Undria Street.

MENESSE, & CO.

AUCTION

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KURLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 2161 of 1926 (Habibullakhan vs. Allikhan), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY, the 29th instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or two chawls standing thereon situate at Mauze Coorla, Zilla Thana near Kumbhar Bhatti admeasuring about 961 square yards bearing survey No. 231, Falni Nos. 2 and 3 forming part of two acres and eleven Gunthas and assessed by the Kurla Municipality under Street Nos. 107 and 108. The said and being not surveyed under Records of Rights and bounded as follows on the North by the property of Vastao Rodrigues and Malek Shaik Saya, on the South by a public road which meets Bombay-Agra Road on the East by the property of Mahomed Esmail Moulvi, on the West by the property of Sclarao bin Bahdur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

FURNITURE SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 13TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) AT CHOWPATTI, "MEHER BUILDING" OPPOSITE BANDSTAND AND ABOVE BOMBAY GARAGE.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at the above place and time, richly made household furniture, Jacobean and Indian carved furniture, Persian and English carpets, electric lamp and fans, wall and table clocks, sweet tone cabinet phonograph, engravings and oil paintings, dining table and chairs, mirror sideboards, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, cushioned pegamoid leather and full springed fancy cabinets, brass vases and pots, silver and book cases, large and small writing tables, reclining sofas, bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, crockery and cloth cupboards, hat stands, one white round combination English ice box with refrigerator, meat safes, etc., etc.

Property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

UNDER instructions from the Commissioner of Police Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 12th November 1927 at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE
CINEMA PRECIOUS
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
The maddest Farce of the Year with wild women making
BRYANT WASHBURN
madder every minute—that's BEWARE OF WIDOWS
with
LAURA LA PLANTE
Gosh! What a fix! Three women on a houseboat and he was engaged to all three of them! What did he do?
The programme includes a two reel Andy Gump Comedy.
TO-NIGHT: 5-15, 7, 8-15 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE
CINEMA PRECIOUS Lamington Road.

NEW DRAMA
"SAVATI MATSAR"
will be shortly Staged!
MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI
will stage
TO-NIGHT at 9
Benefit Performance!
BEBANDSHAHI
AT THE
Elphinstone Theatre,
GRANT ROAD.
Book your seats at the Theatre.

Munageker's Fine Art Exhibition
OF
MOVING PICTURES
KANDAWADI, BOMBAY No. 4.
Time: 3 P. M. to 11 P.M.

7 Reels.
A strap is worth a million when Sadie rides in the subway!
Starring
DOROTHY MACKAILL
with
JACK MULHALL & CHARLES MURRAY
"FELIX SEEKS SOLITUDE"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
Time: 6-15 8-15, and 10 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road
Daily at: 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Saturday & Sunday, Extra Show at 3 P.M.
Omar—Omar calls to sip his flowing bowl of splendour!
"OMAR THE TENT MAKER"
Romance of Shireen!
Cabaret Scenes.
Also Laughable
HAROLD LLOYD
COMEDY.
NEXT WEEK!
THE
"THREE MUSKETEERS."

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
Presents
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S
SUPER SOCIAL PICTURE
"PLEASURE MAD"
Featuring
Mr. VAIDYA, Miss JAMNA, Miss HIRA & Mr. THOMAS. Written by Mr. DAVE.
This production reveals a thrilling plot of one disappointed in love and ruined himself in races.
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
Photographed & Directed by Mr. DEWARE,
Daily four Shows: at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Extra Show Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday, at 2-30 P. M.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKERY CO.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO
Girgaum Back Road.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

1-2 MILLION ESTIMATE DISCOUNTED

NEW YORK, November 7.

The New York futures market opened 15 points higher but declined 12 points on scattered long liquidation. The prices fluctuated within a range of 12 points and closed at a rise of 1 to 7 points. Spot prices remained unchanged.

The New Orleans futures market closed 6 to 8 points higher and spot cotton closed at 21.04c.

Private crop reports show only small reduction and the genedal expectation is centered on a figure of 12 1/2 million bales, which we believe is discounted. The next feature that we shall have to deal with is the publication on Wednesday of another instalment of Washington Bureau estimate and it is hard to believe in view of the continued good weather upto the 1st November, the date of compilation how this estimate can show any important reduction on the preceding one. On the whole, we feel that the size of the crop now has been accepted as a colossal one, and that the mere figure is failing to have any further marked effect. What would seem as likely to happen is that if prices show any marked rise, it will induce heavy liquidation and freer offering from the South. Cotton is moving freely and the ginning reported is anticipated to be 9,600,000 bales to 10 million bales. Prices are fluctuating between 20 and 21 cents and during the process of these up and down movements obviously more and more cotton will be finding a permanent home, and the moment will arrive when declines will become more difficult to force, and advances more easy to accentuate. For these reasons, it has been urged by many important firms to buy cotton. With our lights, we ebelieve we have not "touched the lowest" and prefer sales in strong markets.

HOLIDAYS.

New York market will be closed on the 8th inst. New Orleans market will be closed on the 11th inst.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 7th inst.

January highest 20-99 (at the opening) lowest 20.87 (11.46 a.m.)

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co cable under date 7th inst. as under:

"General feeling optimistic expecting report to be 12,500,000 Bales or less."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 7.
December	20.83+.01
January	20.88+.04
March	21.05+.05
May	21.14+.05
July	20.94+.7
Middling Spot	21.25—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 7.
January	21.11+.06
March	21.15+.08
Middling Spot	21.04

NEW YORK.

New York, 10.30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	20.92
March	21.08
May	21.18
New York. Noon Call.	
January	20.87
March	21.04
May	21.12
New Orleans 9.30 a.m.	
January	21.11
March	21.15
May	21.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Nov. 7. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	73,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	22,000

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised Rs. 6,00,00,000.
„ Subscribed „ 3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up „ 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS „ 1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. I. DUFF

LIVERPOOL.

PRE-BUREAU TRADING

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

The Liverpool futures market opened 2 to 3 points lower and ruled quiet but steady. Only small business is reported pending the Bureau report. The close was steady at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Middling American declined 6 points to 11-77d. per lb. and spot sales were 5,000 Bales.

The Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. The Egyptian futures market ruled firm and spot prices improved 30 points to 19.20d. Futures closed 30 to 35 points higher.

EMPIRE COTTON FUTURES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 7.
January	11.20—.02
March	11.14—.03

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated the 7th inst.

Average guess of Liverpool Members 12,504,000 Bales.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Market quiet, spot basis continues good, but trade awaiting Bureau."

Takings of World's Spinners.

Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton:—

	Bales.
Week ending 29-10-27	468,000
Week ending 5-11-27	484,000

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool dated 7th inst. 5-16 p.m.

"Bureau figure expected to show a slight decrease from previous one. We still favour the bull side."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 7. Opening	Closing.
Liverpool		11.24—.02
December		11.22—.03
January	11.19	11.19 .02
February		11.14—.02
March	11.14	11.14—.02
April		11.11 .01
May	11.10	11.11—.01
June		11.03—.02
July	10.98	10.99—.02
August		10.84—.02
September		10.65—.03
October	10.52	10.53—.02
November		10.48—.02
Middling Spot		11.77—.06

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 7.
Scinde, Good	8.60—
Scinde, Fine	9.00—
Sciende Fine	9.00—
Bengal, Good	8.60—
Bengal, Fine	9.00—
Ben gal, Fine	9.00—
Oomra, Good	9.25+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	9.50+.10
Oomra, Fine	9.75+.10
Broach, Good	9.85+.10
Broach, Fully Good	10.15+.10
Broach, Fine	10.45+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 7.
November	18.68+.35
December	18.82+.32
January	19.00+.32
February	19.00+.32
March	19.06+.32
April	19.06+.32
May	19.06+.32
June	18.98+.30
July	18.94+.31
August	18,94+.31
September	18.94+.31
October	18.94+.31
November	18.58+10
Skellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.20+.30

LIVERPOOL COTTON. SALES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 7. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Nov. 7.
T T Berlin on London	20.40.1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.94
T T Narrido on London	28.54
T T Milan on London	89.18
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.03
T T London on Prague	164.21

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 7.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £17-2-6
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan £17-2-6
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment nominal Nov/Dec. £17-15-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 7.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers December 29/
Delivery sellers Jan/Apl. 29/6

BOMBAY

SCATTERED BUYING.

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

Following a small rise of 4 points in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 402 and improved to Rs. 403 on scattered buying. The market is getting overbought and many operators are awaiting to unload, if prices harden over the Bureau. There is absence of any important demand either for export or mill account and with a general rush of sellers, we are afraid, prices will suffer heavily. Quotations at 6 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A|M. 402, 404, 401|12, 404.
Oomra D|J. 370, 371|8. 369|8, 371|8.
Bengal D|J. 331, 333, 331, 333.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

November 239.90 plus 1.20.
February 248.50 plus 0.90.
May 252.20 plus 1.10.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 7th instant:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	12,922
Linseed	2,899
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	344
Gingellyseeds	2,080
Poppyseed	82
Groundnuts	29,532
Castorseed	4,123
Rice	458
Myrabollams	1,937
Cottonseed	10,252
Gram	3,225
Joowar	399
Barley	778
Bajree	567
Coal	1,332 tons.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Sunday and Monday's Receipts Bales	2,524
Monday's Exports Bales	1,385
Receipts from 1st Sept. Bales	104,423
Receipts same time last year Bales	79,253
Exports from 1st Sept. Bales	115,817
Exports same time last year Bales	62,637
Stock of Cotton on 3rd November Bales	218,298
Stock same time last year Bales	266,089

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 7-11-27	4081000	5307000
Receipts Yesterday 7-11-27	73000	92000
Exports to date 7-11-27	2326000	2880000
Stock at Ports 4-11-27	2314000	2389000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-11-27	1199000	1261000
Stock at Liverpool 4-11-27	1007000	841000
Visible Supply 4-1-27	5674000	5500000
Quantity in Sight 4-11-27	6551000	7485000

COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 7.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 15

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 7.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 49/9
Barletta Russo, per 62-1/2 lb.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 49/3
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. 52/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment sellers November 57/9

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—
Nov/Dec. per cwt 14/3
Jan/Mar. per cwt 14/4 1/2
Jul/Sept. per cwt 14/
c. & f. Bombay.—
Nov/Dec per cwt 14/4-3/4
c. & f. Karachi.—
Nov/Dec. per cwt 14-5/-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 7.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3/8 p. c.
Interest 7 Days' Mrket Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11/32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-15/32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, November 8th
Since 1st. September.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	145	1190	1797
Central India	23	7388	6296
Barsi and Nagar	194	1595	575
Hyderabad-Gaorani		676	110
Berar	808	10196	1733
Central Provinces		3026	616
Total Oomras	1170	24071	11,127
Dholera		13071	2721
N.W. Provinces	1041	16430	2907
Rajputana		5520	5493
Sind-Punjab	255	6388	2943
Broach		2345	77
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	5590
Westerns-Northerns		2734	6861
Cocoanada			202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6043	4269
Persian	58	2196	1879
American		18472	20831
Egyptian and African		4812	14353
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	2		
Total	2524	1,04,423	79,253

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st. Sept. to 3rd Nov.

In full pressed Bales. Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1187	67,182	41,148
Japan & China	200	59,766	14203
Coast Ports		2924	2733
Up-country by Rail		20,414	17812
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		6766	810
Total	1387	157052	78706

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, Nov. 8. Ready Mili Terms	Delivery Contract New	Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	355			
Bengal Fine M.G.	345	pl. 6	pl. 5	6
Bengal F.G. M.G.	335	..	..	
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	345	..	..	
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	335	..	..	
Wardha-Hingt Fine M.G.	395	..	..	
Nagpur Fine M.G.	395	pl. 24	pl. 19	20
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	385	..	..	
Arvi Fine M.G.	385	pl. 15	pl. 12	
Amraoti Fine M.G	380	..	..	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	375	pl. 7	pl. 3	
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370	..	..	
Khandesh Fine M.G.	370	pl. 2	—3	
Muthia Fine M.G.	365	68	..	..
Nanded-Purna Best Quality	395	..	..	
Purna Average Quality	375	..	..	
Parbhani Sailn Average Quality	....	..	..	
Indore|Ujjain	....	..	..	
Burwah Sanavad	....	..	..	
		March		
Broach Fine M.G.	....	pl. 13	..	
Broach F.G. M.G.	....	..	..	
Westerns Good M.G.	395	..	..	
Western H.G.	....	..	..	
Cambodia Fine M.G.	435	..	..	
Miraj|Sangli F.G. M.G.	420	..	..	
Compta F.G.M.G.	420	..	..	
Dholiera F.G.M.G.	....	..	..	
Kadi|Viramgam F.G.M.G.	....	..	..	

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	13 12 0
Epsom Salt	3 8 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	10 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 12 0
Maize Starch, Continental	11 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 2 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32-4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	32 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil consentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Ail 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil 50 p.c. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 2 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8-10-0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8-10-0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8-4-0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 12 0
Soda Ash	6 12 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 4 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small pkg.	33 8 0
Litharge Flake Small pkg. (French)	27 8 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 0
Antimony Salt	0-5-10
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 2
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9
Acetic Acid	0 7 9
Formal-de-hyde	0 6 3

BULLION MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

Despite a rise of 1|8d. in London quotations, the local market ruled on profit-taking influenced by easier Shanghai Exchange. Local prices are reported to be below London parity and if London prices do not decline in the near future, it is anticipated that local prices will harden.

SILVER.

Ready 59-15.
1st Settlement 59-13.
2nd Settlement 59-11.

GOLD.

Ready 21-7-9.
1st Settlement 21-7-6.
2nd Settlement 21-7-3.
Sovereigns Ready 13-7-3.
Sovereigns Forward 13-7 3.
National Bank Bar God 21 10-6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 7.

Silver—Market quiet but steady.
Spot 26-7/16
Forward 26-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 7.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 7.

Demand Bills 486.68

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 7. Sellers.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/5-5/8

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.
(The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.)
8th November, 1927.

RECEIPTS.

Week ending 29th Oct.

	1927 Bales	1926 Bales
Calcutta	106(a)	241
Bombay*	7197	3899
Karachi	8618	642
Madras	599	....
Rangoon	....(b)	....
Tuticorin	678	151
	17198	4633

EXPORTS.

Week ending 29th Oct.

	1927 Bales	1926 Bales
Calcutta	392	174
Bombay*	7932	3231
Karachi	19236	2436
Madras	1226	112
Rangoon	2593	....
Tuticorin	1686	661
	33065	6614

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 29th Oct.

	1927	1926
Calcutta	1863	4738
Bombay*	89061	70024
Karachi	32299	8495
Madras	14722	24387
Rangoon	470(b)	51
Tuticorin	5035	4207
	143450	111902

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 29th Oct.

	1927	1926
Calcutta	7711	6866
Bombay*	126968	55562
Karachi	75594	49739
Madras	20372	11855
Rangoon	6311	426
Tuticorin	17803	9442
	254759	133890

(a) Incomplete.
(b) Upto 22nd Oct. 27.
*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of Foreign Cotton.

Receipts into Bombay from Karachi.

Week ending 7th Nov.		1st Sept to 7th Nov.	
1927	1926	1927	1926
82	23	3147	2346

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 26th October.

	1927	1926
United Kingdom	....	200
Continent	....	2244
China	....	....
Japan	....	....
Bombay	94	43
U. S. A.	....	....
	94	2487

1st Sept. to 26th Oct.

	1927	1926
United Kingdom	4583	2713
Continent	43243	41719
China	....	500
Japan	1200	958
Bombay	3228	2002
U. S. A.	450	376
	52704	48268

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 7|32.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 31|32
Bank's buying D D 1|6.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet—steady
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960
Bank's buying D D 945
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 127 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 123 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 137-1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 175.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 274 1/4.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11 1|4.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 26|7.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 26|5.
Tone of Silver:—Dull. India bought. China sold. Large amount of business done. Closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing. Undeclined and may easily move either way.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.87-1|16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

3 months 4-11|32 p.c.
6 months 4 7-16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.
Money Call 1-1|2 per cent.
1 month 2-1/4 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 1-2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 8.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-5
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/10.
4 per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/3.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-15.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107-4.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105|12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107|2.
6 1/2 per cent Bnay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|4|
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111|8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102|8.

Forward Rates:—17th Nov. Settlement: 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-4-6; 1945-55 Rs. 107-3-6.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

JUTE.

Albion 510, Alliance 708, Anglo-India 773, Auckland 432, Barnagore 312, Bally 532, Birla 21, Belvedere 775, Budge-Budge 702, Caledonian 795, Chapdani 209, Clive 53, Craig 6, Cheviot 395, Dalhousie 656, Delta 745, Empire 69, Fort Gloster 1,250, Fort William 505, Gondalpara 1,490, Gouripore 1,035, Hukemchand 24|8, Hooghly 110, Howrah 66, Kamarhatty 875, Bengal Iron 18, Kankanarrah 652, Kelvin 1,010, Khardah 660 x.d., Kinnion 1,335, Lansdowne 377, Lawrence 860, Lothian 615, Naihati 760, National 39, New Central 765, Northbrook 75, Orient 343, Presidency 1212, Reliance 101, Standard 640, Union 925, Waverly 8, Hessian 18, Jute 60.

COTTON.

Dunbar 242, Keshavram Cotton 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. I. Corporation 4, Burma Corp. 9|4, I. I. Still 20|4, Madon Theatres 5|2, Imperial Bank 1,440, Imperial Conty. 352.

Remarks.—Jute Shares Steady. Undertone firm. Cottons remained unchanged. I. I. Steel and Bengal Iron Steel shares were steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 7.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£32
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10.1/2
National Bank	£19-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£85-7/8
Conversion Loan	£75-3/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	£102-7/8
Rupee Paper 3.1/2 p. c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	£60-7/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	£70.7/8
Consols	£55
War Loan 5 p. c.	£100-5/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£93.3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan £8-12-6
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £13-5-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £19-17-6

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FIERY ECZEMA.—"After service in India I suffered with fiery dry eczema which spread over both shoulders. I was advised to try Zam-Buk and am pleased to say that this grand balm caused my eczema to entirely disappear." Mr. G. Bullock (late Capt., R.A.S.C.), Prospect St., Reading, Eng.

BAD LEGS.—"I was severely kicked by my horse and sustained a deep cut that went down to the bone. Swelling and ulceration set in, proud flesh formed, and the limb was full of dreadful pain. I had been laid-up for weeks but Zam-Buk quickly cleansed the deep sore of all foul matter and healed with new healthy skin." Sergt. E. Blong, Baluchistan Police Force, Thana, Quetta.

BURNT FROM HEAD TO FOOT.—"I was burnt from head to foot, during research work, and for a long time was in the hands of a well-known surgeon. It was only Zam-Buk that caused strong new skin to grow when I was told my body would need be to permanently bandaged. Zam-Buk is the finest soothing and skin-growing agent it is possible to employ." Mr. A. Nash, Associate of the Institute of Chemistry.

SORES & BITES.—"Whilst big game hunting in India I used Zam-Buk with wonderful success for jungle sores. These sores result from injuries to the legs sustained by natives from poisonous growths. Zam-Buk is also excellent for leech and mosquito bites." Mr. W. L. Rayfield, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, N.S.W.

SPRAINED ANKLE.—"Whilst playing football I sprained my ankle so badly that I did not expect to play again for the rest of the season. A friend got me to massage with Zam-Buk. This soothing balm speedily subdued pain, inflammation and swelling. Repeated use soon made the ankle quite supple and strong again." Babsanta Kumar Banerjee, of Garifa P.O., via Naibati, Bengal.

POISONED FINGER.—"I had a bad whitlow or abscess in a finger on my right hand. The pain and inflammation were almost unbearable. Zam-Buk gave instant relief and in a few days drew out all poisonous matter, and induced clean healing." Mr. G. Huntley Gordon, 103, Clive St., Calcutta.

AWFUL PILES.—"I suffered agonies from piles, and was weak and distressed through loss of blood. Zam-Buk soothed the terrible itching and bleeding in very short time, and cured me completely." Bhupati Bhusan Shaha, a Surveyor, of Seminary Rd., Muzaffarpur.

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CINEMA COMMITTEE IN SESSIONS

The Indian Cinematograph Committee having reassembled at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday morning, examined four witnesses during the course of the day, namely, Mr. V. S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector of Visual Instruction, Mr. Stenson, Supervisor, Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, Mr. R. K Mhatre, Assistant Director of Public Health, and Mr. Tylden-Pattenson, Railway Publicity Officer.

Mr. V. S. Toro did not submit any written statement as he wanted to be examined only on the educational aspect of the subject. The department of visual instruction, he said, had arranged lectures to school children by means of lantern slides. They were very keen on having more cinemas in the Presidency. They could not do anything more in the matter because they had got no funds. A good deal of educational work could be done if only the Government of India would meet the provincial agencies half way in providing money for buying and producing educational films. The witness told the committee that in Bombay Presidency they had produced lantern slides to illustrate history and geography of the various part of Presidency to the school boys and girls. Besides having considerable educative value, these slides were very popular with students. His department was carrying on an extensive campaign of general lectures. There were only 110 magic lanterns in the Presidency and they were by no means enough for their purpose. The witness again and again laid emphasis on the need for having more educational films. Answering several questions on the social aspects of cinemas, the witness, submitted that it was not a fact that cinemas created any demoralising effects on the minds of people. Replying to Mr. K. C. Neogy, the witness observed that the Central Government should co-ordinate their efforts with those of Provincial Government in order that the cinema industry in India should be put on a sound footing. Mr. Toro further remarked that it would be of great benefit if people interested in the production of best films were sent abroad to get advanced education in the best equipped studios.

ENTTERTAINMENT TAX.

Mr. J. Stenson, the supervisor, Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, who was the next witness examined, told the Committee that the entertainment tax in Bombay was two annas in a rupee. There was, however, exemption for educational and charitable purposes. In the opinion of the witness, there should be no complaint against the entertainment tax from the Cinema trade in general. Replying to a question put by the chairman, Mr. Stenson informed the Committee that since 1923, during the four years that had elapsed, the entertainment tax for the city of Bombay from cinemas alone, had amounted to nearly seven lakhs and a half. The witness further observed that cinema pictures were injurious to children's eyes. He would suggest that all children under 10 years should be prohibited from going to cinemas. Referring to the film industry in India, the witness observed that most popular films were Indian historical, mythological and the romance films. Also American comic pictures (especially faked pictures) were very popular amongst the uneducated and adolescent portion of the audience.

MERELY A COPY.

Mr. R. A. Mhatre who followed with a written statement, said that more Indians of the illiterate classes frequented cinemas than those from among educated classes. Day by day the tendency of the illiterate classes towards visiting cinemas was on the increase. The educated middle class realised the family responsibilities and was, therefore, more discriminate in its expenses whereas the illiterate class not being so, was easily attracted by amusement such as a cinema show. The exhibitors had been to cater for Indian audiences but not adequately, Indian produced films had become readily available now to exhibitors but it could not be said that they depicted real Indian life. Much of what was exhibited was copied from foreign films and shown under Indian garb. In the opinion of the witness, some of the films produced by the Maharastra Film Co. of Kolhapur had been successful.

GREAT HANDICAP.

Referring to the quality of Indian films, Mr. Mhatre gave his opinion that there were some good Indian producers and so far as their photography was concerned, the films compared favourably with Western films. There were no professional actresses in India and the stage as well as the screen were thereby greatly handicapped. The present actresses for cinema films in Bombay were from among the prostitutes who were taking to cinema as a supplementary profession. The standard of indigenous cinema films as compared with that of Western films was very low due to want of sufficient capital. The production of films of the present standard must necessarily be cheaper than foreign films but if the standard was raised by skilled labour and increased capital, there should not be much difference in the costs.

KISSING AND HISSING.

Dealing with the social aspect of cinemas, Mr. Mhatre stated that Western films were greatly misunderstood by the uneducated Indians as evidenced from their behaviour at the cinema theatres. Innocent action such as embracing or kissing were hissed and jeered at through their ignorance of social life and customs in the West.

The Committee then rose for lunch.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH

RAILWAY PUBLICITY.

Resuming after lunch, the Committee proceeded to examine Mr. Tylden-Patterson, Railway Publicity Officer. The oral evidence given by Mr. Patterson can be summarised as under:—

The conditions in the country are not very suitable for film-production. The Railway Publicity Department do not undertake themselves the work of printing and development of films. That work is done by outward agencies. The Railway Publicity Department arrange to take the photos themselves. The negatives of these photographs are then handed over to a firm in Bombay, which does the development for the Railway Department. The Publicity Officer gets co-operation of Agricultural and Public Health Departments in the production of films. Even individual assistance is always forthcoming. The main function of the Railway Publicity Department is to educate villagers in sanitation, hygiene and other useful departments of life. Of course, the idea underlying this propaganda is the development of railways.

Mr. Patterson further informed the Committee that the Punjab Agricultural Department had had copies of films for circulation in villages. The Central Provinces had also produced certain films for occasional exhibition. The films exhibited by the Railway Publicity Department, he said, were very popular as was evidenced from the increase of audience every time new pictures were shown.

POPULARITY OF FOREIGN FILMS.

Dwelling on the relative advantages of indigenous and foreign films, Mr. Patterson told the Committee that his department had found that foreign films were more popular with their audience than the Indian films. However, they had not excluded the Indian films from their programme. In fact, they had already got five best Indian films. It was their definite intention to show best Indian films as they would be available. They had a definite programme laid down on which they should develop.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Asked whether his department were not willing to render assistance to educational department, Mr. Patterson replied that to his knowledge they had never been approached by that department. Certainly, they were most willing to co-operate with any Government department in the best way they could. The witness further informed the Committee that his department had produced a film on rural uplift. He promised to show that film to the members of the Committee. Speaking about the expenses of the films, the witness said that the Railway Publicity Department had to cover a distance of nearly 13,000 miles of railways. They, therefore, required three or four copies of a film and each copy cost something like two or three thousand rupees. Every additional copy meant an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 to the Railway Publicity Department and hence it was difficult for them to supply free copies to the Government departments, if they required any copies. However, they were willing to supply films at the rate of 8 annas a foot to any agency. That was a bare cost price and they could not charge less than that.

Chairman: How can you stop depicting scenes of embracing and kissing while at the same time import best foreign pictures?—No generalisation is possible in this matter. Only a certain degree of censorship is possible.

At this stage the Committee concluded the day's evidence. The members of the Committee paid a visit to Krishna Cinema in the evening. To-morrow the Committee meets at 11 a.m. and examines the Bombay Board of Film Censors.

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FREE COAL TO OFFICERS?

FURTHER REVELATIONS IN LIBEL CASE

ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH MUSTER ROLLS

Mr. Joseph Brookes, witness for the defence and an ex-supervisor in the B. D. D. was further cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, Prosecution Counsel, at the resumed hearing of the Back Bay Libel case on Tuesday.

Asked if he had the receipts from officers for goods supplied from Government Stores for private use, witness said he had only the chits indenting for the same. If necessary he was prepared to bring the labourer who carried the goods to the officers and prove his statement in the witness-box.

Who took coal to Anderson?—One labour woman named Shingvi and other women.

Was it not your duty to bring this to the notice of the Head Office?—No. It was not his duty. He knew what he was doing.

"EVERYTHING IN A MESS."

Then how did you balance your account?—There was no account. There was nothing to be accounted for. Everything was in a mess.

Shown a chit reading "Can you send 1/2 ton of coal to-day, the small supply, Mr. ——, cannot use for cranes?", witness said it was sent by Mr. Anderson.

This was for the use of cranes?—No, not at all. It says distinctly that the coal not used for cranes should be sent for his private use.

It was your own fault that you did not bring it to the notice of the Head Office?—How was I to bring it to the notice of the Head Office? Anderson was my head. What was I to do? They were the heads and they took the coal.

NO PAYMENT BEFORE CASE.

Are you certain that Anderson never paid for the coal?—Never. Unless they paid after the case was launched.

What do you suggest he did with such a large quantity of coal as half a ton every day?—I don't know. I did not weigh it every time.

You agree it is too much for cooking?—Not necessarily.

Do you see that if you had drawn attention of the Head Office, Anderson would have had to pay for the coal?—I had my own work to mind. Anderson was so mean that he would not part with one anna if he could help it.

Did Mr. Anderson pay for the petrol and kerosine oil supplied?—I am sure he did not.

In regard to carpets purchased by Balkisondas and presented to officers, witness said whether the carpets were paid for by them or not.

You know as a matter of fact when Europeans go to these shops they are charged erhorbitantly and therefore they ask their Indian friends to purchase for them?—I don't know. When I was in Mespot I used to buy things myself and they never charged me more. I have no experience in British India.

You say that Balkisondas got a car for Mr. Lewis for Rs. 5,000?—Yes. It was a "Stude Baker."

At that time he was retiring?—Yes.

What is the suggestion you wish to make?—I wish to make no suggestion. You say you received Rs. 200 from Balkisondas?—Yes. In March, 1925.

That was a bribe?—Yes. (Laughter.)

You have no compunction for taking bribes?—No. None. (Renewed laughter.)

"EVERYBODY DID IT, AND I TOO."

Is that a right thing to do for a public servant?—Everybody was doing it in the B. D. D. and I did it too! (Laughter.)

How many times did you take bribes?—About two or three times.

Is it your mentality and code of morality to accept bribes because others do it?—Yes. I did not take bribes before coming to the B. D. D. In the B. D. D. everybody was taking bribes, so I did.

How much will it amount to in all?—Rs. 700 to Rs. 800.

Did you tell Mr. Belle that you were so much in distress that there was nothing left, but to throw yourself in the harbour?—No. I was short of money at the time. But I did not say I would throw myself in the harbour.

After you returned from Poona Mr. Belle gave you Rs. 10?—Yes.

It looks like charity?—No, it might be for some other purpose.

"IT IS A LIE."

You told Mr. Brims that you wanted Rs. 50 for keeping your wife from walking in the streets?—It is a lie.

You asked for Rs. 50 for going to Nagpur?—Yes. On his suggestion that I would return it.

He paid you Rs. 100 for returning the chits?—Yes.

I call that cheating?—No, he cheated me. (Laughter.)

You authorised Balkisondas to draw your salary once?—Yes. He had lent me Rs. 500 once.

When witness received the summons he showed it to the Chief Engineer.

Why did you show the summons?—I told them that I was going to give evidence in the case and that I wanted my leave pay.

Were you present in the so-called conference between Mr. Brims and the Chief Engineer?—I was present on the first occasion, but not on the second.

What summons did you show Mr. Brims?—Summons to produce the documents with me.

Had you any object in preserving the chits?—No. These chits were given to me in my bungalow and were lying with me. I didn't know I had them till I found them in some old papers.

And you thought you found a gold mine? (Laughter.)—No. I thought they would be useful if there was Police Court prosecution.

Do you know that this is office property?—No. They were addressed to me personally.

Cross-examined in regard to the muster-roll which witness alleged was ordered to be destroyed, witness said he was told by Mr. Surveyor, Assistant Engineer, that it was a serious crime to destroy or alter a muster-roll. Witness denied having shown it to Mr. Nariman. It was prepared by the time-keeper, one Mr. Francis.

The roll has to be called twice a day?—Yes, it was called at the cabin.

Witness was then shown the muster-roll produced by him. He said that they were for 26th April to 9th May In the ordinary course the roll should have served from 26th April to 26th May.

Does it strike you that this muster-roll appears to have been written at one and the same time?—Yes.

In the ordinary course these sheets would not look so clean and fresh?—Unless they were preserved These were entered by Francis in the cabin and was preserved in papers.

Where is this Francis now?—He is finished with the Development Department, I suppose.

I will show you some other muster-rolls and perhaps you will find they are not so clean and fresh?—But you show me muster-rolls of my section, No. 1 Pipe Line.

Mr. Velinker promised to produce the same in the afternoon.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CHIEF ENGINEER

What is the suggestion you wish to make in regard to the muster-roll?—As I told you on the 9th May, 1925, the Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, Mr. Elgie, received a letter from Mr Billington, Deputy Chief Engineer, Colaba Section, complaining that Mr. Anderson, Executive Engineer, Dredging Section, was using Departmental labour in his bungalow which he was not entitled to do. Mr. Anderson on coming to know of the receipt of this letter in the Chief Engineer's office came to see me at Colaba. He told me of this letter and said he did not know what to do. He feared that Mr. Billington might proceed with the matter. He asked my advice and I told him I did not know. He suggested that he would pay the coolies from his own pocket and asked me to mark them absent on the muster-roll for the period they were working in his bungalow. I wish to make it clear that these were not domestic servants, but labourers carrying out alterations and painting works in Mr. Anderson's bungalow. He gave me the necessary amount and asked me to pay the labourers. He then went away for tiffin.

How much did he give you?—Rs. 42 for three men. I then told the time-keeper to carry out Mr. Anderson's instructions and alter the muster-rolls. In doing so as you will see from the sheets, he made a mess of the job.

PREPARATION OF NEW MUSTER-ROLLS.

When Mr. Anderson returned after lunch I stopped him and showed him the muster-roll as altered by the time-keeper. I also told him that I was of opinion that the alteration would be detected by the Audit Office. Thereupon he asked me to burn them and prepare new ones. The new ones were prepared and these produced in the Court are the old ones.

All this storm in a tea-pot is over Rs. 42?—In this case only.

What happened to the new muster-roll?—In the ordinary course it must be in the B. D. D. Office.

In other words the new muster-roll represents the true state of affairs.

Who took the old roll, Francis?—I took it and Mr. Anderson asked me to burn it, but I did not.

You had no intention of burning it then?—No. I thought it was a crime.

The Court rose for lunch.

AFTER-LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

Resuming after lunch witness was re-examined by Mr. Nariman.

Now Mr. Brookes you said the loss on his muster-roll was Rs. 4|2 only. Were there other muster-rolls on which there was loss?

Mr. Velinker objected on the ground that it was a fresh matter

The objection was overruled.

What was the loss on other muster-rolls?—From Rs. 120 to Rs. 180 for a period of three years.

It is suggested that you were not on good terms with Brims. Have you any certificates from him?

Witness produced two certificates, one from Mr. Brims and the other from the Chief Engineer. Mr. Brims in his certificate said: "I have found Mr. Brookes a very capable, energetic and willing worker." The Chief Engineer recommended Mr. Brookes. It read: "He is a conscientious and hard-worker."

The re-examination of Mr Brookes was at this stage concluded.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

Shankerrao Ramrao Mukund who was a correspondence clerk with Balkisondas, contractor, was the next witness examined. Witness was in service with Balkisondas from 1925 to the end of 1926.

Will you tell us as to what has become of the account-books of Balkisondas?—In 1926 they were carried from Golpitha to Khar Road where he was building a bungalow.

What happened to the books?—They were taken there with an idea to destroy them by burning.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Velinker.

What are you doing now?—I am manufacturing ink and selling it.

What made you leave Balkisondas?—I left him because my health was not particularly good and there was some trouble brewing there.

You were sacked?—No. I left them.

But you were sent a pleader's notice—Yes.

The notice read that witness had left Balkisondas suddenly and that he must give charge of all papers he had with him.

Did you give charge of the papers?—There was nothing with me to be given charge of.

What was the name of your friend that disclosed your confidence to Mr. Nariman?—It was Mr. Kulkarni of the Tata Construction Co.

You say he acted as a spy to Mr. Nariman?—I never said that.

Cross-examined with regard to the books alleged to have been burnt by Balkisondas, witness said they were burned at Khar. He along with Balkisondas sorted out the papers and excepting certain correspondence with the B. D. D. and Bank books, everything else were put in a gunny bag and was burnt under the pipe. He himself tore account-books. While the books were being burnt, witness was inside the bungalow. There were so many other people at the time outside

I put it to you that these documents were useless and therefore destroyed?—Quite likely.

The case was adjourned to Saturday.

HIGH COURT REOPENS

The Bombay High Court re-opened after October vacation on Tuesday. The Chief Justice and Justice Crump presided over the Civil Appeal Court, while Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Justice Mirza heard criminal appeals. Mr. Justice Madgaonkar and Mr. Justice Patkar presided over the Second Criminal Appeal Court. Mr. Justice Kemp, Mr. Justice Blackwell and Mr. Justice Baker sat on the Original Side. Mr. Justice Davar presided over the Insolvency Court.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 8.

New York Market closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

Previous Closing	11.19
To-day's Opening	11.17
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing	11.24
Difference	plus .05
Expectation	404-8-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, Nov. 8.

Silver Ready	26-6-0
Lower	0.1-0
Silver Forward	26-5-0
	unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

MR. MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MORARJI

SAD DEATH AT MAHABLESHWAR

We regret to announce the sad death of Mr. Madhowjee Dharamsi Morarjee which occurred at Mahabaleshwar at 3-15 p.m. on Tuesday at a young age of 35. The late Mr. Madhowjee was educated at Oxford and he had been in business with Messrs. Morarjee Gokuldas and Co. and Messrs. Dharamsee Morarjee and Co. (of which firm he was a partner) after he took his M.A. Degree. The deceased leaves behind him a young widow, a child and a

The late Mr. Madhowjee Dharamsi Morarjee who expired at Mahabaleshwar yesterday.

large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss. The following offices will remain closed to-day (Wednesday) as a mark of respect for the deceased:

(1) Morarjee Gokuldas Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.
(2) Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.
(3) Dharamsi Morarjee Woollen Mills Ltd.
(4) Dharamsi Morarjee Chemical Co. Ltd.
(5) Morarjee Gokuldas and Co.
(6) Narottam Morarjee and Co., and
(7) Dharamsi Morarjee and Co.

CORPORATION CONTRACTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the city fathers are likely to appoint a Committee at their special meeting on the 9th instant, to inquire into road contracts in view of the startling revelations it is essential that the enquiry should be thorough and should be carried out without a biased mind. No useful purpose will be served by restricting the Committee to a particular item. To arrive at proper conclusions the following points should be thrashed out:—

(1) how the various committees appointed by the Corporation, especially the Standing Committee, work;
(1) how the various estimates are prepared;
(3) whether it is possible to carry out the work according to the specifications within these estimates, even departmentally;
(4) whether the tenderer's attention is specifically drawn to the various specifications and whether all the necessary specifications are included in the tender copy.
(5) whether and what information is given to the tenderer in case of enquiry;
(6) whether the Standing Committee ever calls upon the lowest tenderer to explain his rates before accepting the tender;
(7) what are the qualifications of the supervising staff, especially those of the immediate supervisors;
(8) whether the supervising staff is meant for hampering the progress of the contractor's work or to guide the contractor;
(9) What is the meaning the specification;
(10) Their it is praiticable literally to apply the specifications;
(11) whether the specifications are just what they are required for a particular kind of work;
(12) what is the condition of the works carried out during the last five or six years;
(13) what facilities have so far been given to the contractors by the staff;
(14) whether any facilities without imparing the quality of work can possibly be given to contractor.
(15) what should be the attitude of the Corporation towards the contracting party.

These are some of the points which ought to be considered by the Enquiry Committee. As regards the personnel of the committee, it to but fair to suggest that the Committee should contain at the most 5 members of which the Chairman should have undisputed qualifications of first class engineering and the rest should be men who do not belong to the class of contractors or who have not taken part in the preliminary enquiries.

If the enquiry be carried on the above lines and if proper effect is given to the conclusions arrived at by the committee, I think much of the irregularities will be done away with.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

MADRAS MAIL ARRIVES IN TIME

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

The Madras Mail arrived here to-day at the scheduled time.—A. P.

JAIN MARRIAGE CASE

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF KASTURBAI

JUDGE'S WARNING TO GIVE STRAIGHT REPLIES

After a fortnight's interval, the hearing was resumed before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court of the action filed by Mulji Damji, a Jain youth aged 22, claiming a declaration that he was legally married to Kasturbai, a sixteen-year old girl of the same caste.

The girl and her mother Devkabai who are both defendants, deny the marriage absolutely and maintain that the plaintiff is a maternal uncle of the girl, and therefore even if the alleged marriage has taken place, it is within the prohibited degrees under the Hindu Law, and consequently illegal and null and void.

The cross-examination of Kasturbai was continued by Mr. Amin.

She was asked whether she knew a certain man who was present when the alleged marriage took place at Parel.

"I am not married at all," she replied. "How then can I be present at a marriage which never took?" (Laughter).

NOT MARRIED AT ALL.

Pointing to the plaintiff Mulji Damji who was made to stand up, Mr. Justice Blackwell asked: "Do you say that you were never married to this youngman?—Yes.

Could you suggest any reason why this man should falsely say he was married to you?—I don't know.

JUDGE'S WARNING.

His Lordship (sternly)—Why do you constantly repeat that you are not married? I will decide whether you are married or not. You should simply answer the question.

Mr. Amin:—I put it to you that Mulji Damji as your husband had sexual intercourse with you?—It is not true, and if I am asked on that point now and then, I won't answer.

This finished the cross-examination of the girl and she was re-examined by Mr. O'Gorman.

This closed the evidence of Kasturbai.

GIRLS' MOTHER EXAMINED.

The girl's mother Devkabai who is also a defendant was then examined.

As she stepped into the witness-box with her face heavily veiled, his Lordship asked her to draw back her veil and look him in the face, which she did.

Further examined by her counsel Mr. Makanji Mehta, Devkabai said in January 1925, she had made a petition to the High Court for appointing her as the guardian of her daughter.

HER HUSBAND'S EXPLANATION.

Replying to His Lordship, she said, once she accidently met her husband on the road when he told her that he would marry the girl to Mulji Damji who was in the service of Laiji Bhojraj, because he would thereby get Rs. 2,000. When she remonstrated, her husband explained that he was indebted to Khimji Mulji, and he wanted to pay him off. Witness told her husband to come with the girl to Ismail Building where she (witness) was then living.

Devakabai further stated that Mulji Damji, the plaintiff, was the son of her paternal uncle.

At this stage the Court rose for the day and the proceedings were adjourned to to-day.

"LALA ROOKH" AT THE EXCELSIOR

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE.

The benefit performance in aid of the New High School for Girls, came off at the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday night. "Lala Rookh," a three-act play was selected for the occasion. The story is an adaptation from T. Moore's poem. Though the plot was brief, it required quite a good number of actors and actresses. The excellent form that the staff and senior pupils of the institution showed on the stage is, indeed, praiseworthy. It once more brings into relief the fact that, given the necessary opportunity, encouragement and facility, the women of India would shine well in the realm of histrionic art. The puritan Emperor Aurangazebe was the very embodiment of simplicity, while his courtiers were the extreme opposite. Hamida Begam's parting with her daughter Lala Rookh to join the Harems of her new home, was so realistically brought out, that the large and appreciative audience revelled in loud applause.

Framroze, the musician, has to be congratulated on the very excellent mastery he has over this art. Throughout the interest was kept up.

Other items were presented by the junior students of the school. Beneath the Golden Orange Grove, a Tambourin Song, were well rendered by them. The singing in chorus and the dance were exquisitely performed. The song of the "Night" by boys and girls was no less interesting and no less creditably sung. Indeed, the distinguished German singer, Mr. Edgar Reinhold Schutiz, who is now in Bombay, was so much impressed with the night's entertainment that he burst out "Simply beautiful". Much credit is due to Miss Mrilalini Chottopadhyaya for the excellent manner she has been able to train her students.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

SHRI RASTRIYA SHALA SARASWATI PUJAN.

The celebration of the 7th anniversary of the above Shala Saraswati Pujan ceremony will be performed on Thursday the 10th instant at 8 a.m. in the Prarthana Mandir. All the past and the present students and their parents are cordially invited to attend.

SHRI RASHTRIYA SHALA PRATHAMA VARGA.

The second term of the Prathama Varga (Previous Class) will commence on Thursday the 10th instant. Saraswati Pujan ceremony in celebration of the 7th anniversary of the above school will be held on the same day at 8 a.m. All are invited to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6-30 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

S.S. "Clan Macinnes" arrived in London on the evening of 6th instant.

S S "Clan Macintosh" arrived in London on the morning of the 5th inst.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Shunko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 10th inst.

Mails for Australia per S.S "Maloja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 11th inst.

TREASURY BILLS SALES, 8TH NOV.

Total amount tendered was Rs. 3,51,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-14-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-14-3 to the extent of approximately 26 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 98-14-5 approximately.

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Remittances during the week ending 5th November 1927 860,000 Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 5th Nov. 1927 12,105,000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury: Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 5th Nov. 1927 5,574,000.

Total: Remittances during the week ending 5th November 1927 860,000; Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 5th Nov. 1927 17,679,000.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 7th November 1927 to 6 a.m. of 8th November 1927:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 76. Total mortality this day last year was 111.

FIRST AID EXAMINATION.

The First Aid Classes conducted by Dr. V. R. Bhusrath, M.B., B.S., for the benefit of municipal school teachers will be examined by Dr. S. P. Swami, L.M. & S. on Sunday, the 13th instant in Girgaon Marathi Boys' School at 2 p.m. (B.T.) The successful candidates will be presented with St. John Ambulance Certificate.

PARSI PLEADER CHARGED WITH CHEATING

CASE POSTPONED

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, postponed to the 24th instant the case in which Mr F. J. Patel, a pleader, and Messrs. D. K. Merchant and K. N. Lele were charged by a jewel-broker with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery valued at Rs. 5,000. Mr. Gadgil, a pleader for the third accused requested the Court to postpone the case.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1927.

BOYCOTT IT.

"Thrice is he armed that has his quarrel just."

The long statement, which His Excellency the Viceroy has issued on the Statutory Commission on Reforms, adds nothing to the knowledge that India has already gained during the last week about the personnel of the Commission and the humiliating role that she is asked by her rulers to play in its work. We have read the statement over and over again in order as much to find in it evidence of fair-play and justice to India as not to do injustice to His Excellency by hasty judgment. We have read it over and over again because in the statement Lord Irwin professes to speak as a friend of India and because he has appealed to the people of India to regard Britain as her friend and, therefore, "to see the best in her case, to give credit for the best of motives and place the most charitable interpretation upon actions which they might wish otherwise." And having carefully read the statement we cannot avoid the conclusion that if Lord Irwin added insult to injury by inviting Indian leaders to Delhi in order to face them with a 'fait accompli', he has aggravated the insult a hundredfold by the statement he has issued.

shall not insult His Excellency by doubting the sincerity of purpose and earnestness of mind which have prompted him to issue his appeal to the people of India. But invaluable as these qualities are they do not by themselves suffice to make a statesman of an individual or to satisfy the aspirations of a nation struggling to be free. There is no dispassionate and careful critic of Lord Irwin's statement but must come to one of these two conclusions: first, that, if His Excellency is sincere, he has either hopelessly failed to understand India and her vital needs or is labouring under a cruel self-deception; second, that His Excellency has reluctantly but completely surrendered to the autocrat at Whitehall and, suppressing his own generous impulses, allowed the latter to exploit his reputation as a Christian gentleman in order to hoodwink the world and to insult the intelligence of the Indian people. Whether the first conclusion is the right one or the second, Lord Irwin has rendered himself unfit as a guide to India, much less as a friend. In fact, his very reputation as a Christian gentleman has made him a dangerous foe to Indian freedom. For, his statement from beginning to end is both an unpardonable and amazing abuse of the English language and a special pleading that, as we have said, is an insult to the intelligence of the Indian people. Lord Irwin uses the word "friendship" and "joint effort" without, to place the most charitable interpretation, understanding their true import in the context. These are harsh things to say about a Viceroy from whom India had great expectations, but they are true and this is not an occasion for mincing matters.

His plea for the exclusion of Indians from the Commission is is specious as his attempt to paint the humiliating role that India is assigned in the work of the Commission as one of which she should be proud is disingenuous and disgusting in its sophistry. Lord Irwin is at pains to tell us that His Majesty's Government desire to take account of India's legitimate political aspirations and their hope is to lay before Parliament—after the investigation into facts prescribed by the Act—conclusions which shall, so far as practicable (the proviso is significant), have been reached by agreement with all parties concerned. So far so good. But how is the excellent intention to be translated into action? Let Lord Irwin answer: "It would be generally agreed that what is required is a Commission which would be unbiassed and competent to present an accurate picture of facts to Parliament, but it must also be a body on whose recommendations Parliament should be found willing to take whatever action, a study of these facts may indicate to be appropriate." The emphasis on the proviso seems unnecessary; for, if a body is unbiassed and competent there is no reason why its recommendations should not be accepted by Parliament. However let that pass. Lord Irwin is good enough to tell us that Indians will not be unbiassed and, therefore, they must be excluded and he makes a great show of fairness by conceding that British official members would also not bring minds free from preconceived conclusions. Evidently Lord Irwin imagines that Indians are such simpletons as to accept his premise that British members of Parliament will be paragons of impartiality in considering a issue which involves the transfer of power from British into Indian hands and, therefore, the relinquishment of their own power. The difference between British officials and British members of Parliament is the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. But Lord Irwin's reasoning approaches the limit of bathos when he seeks to show that the proposals he adumbrates regarding the association of Indians in the work of the Commission is a genuine "joint effort" in the elaboration of a new instrument of Government. The Central Legislature will be "invited to appoint a Joint Select Committee which would draw up its views and proposals in writing and lay them before the Commission for examination in such a manner as the latter may decide." A similar procedure will be adopted with the Provincial Legislatures. This procedure hardly differs from that of assessors which Indian opinion has unanimously condemned and whatever illusory advantage it may have is restricted by the fact that the Commission is to decide how this Committee is to be examined. Nor is the other "privilege" which is trumpeted as a remarkable and precious Constitutional innovation, less illusory and deceitful. The Committee of the Central Legislature will be "invited to attend and confer with the Joint Committee of Parliament" and will have the power "to challenge in detail or principle any of the proposals made by His Majesty's Government before the Joint Select Committee and to advocate their own solution." This great concession differs only in degree but not in quality from the procedure adopted when the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were on the legislative anvil and deputations from India were given the opportunity of placing their views before the Joint Select Committee. Placing proposals before the Commission or having the power to challenge in detail or principle any proposals does not differ much from the familiar process of tendering evidence and, as Mr. Jinnah points out in his interview with the Associated Press, all this may be a clever device, but constitutionally the Joint Committees will be powerless and their position will not entitle them to any voice in the final decision and practically their efforts at that stage is not likely to bear any fruit. Dr. Tej Bahadur's condemnation is no less uncompromising and he sums up all that can be said on this device which will deceive no Indian when he says that its main object is to deny us the right of participation in the responsibility of framing our own Constitution. On Lord Irwin's own showing the most important work, namely, forging an instrument of Government will be done by the Commission itself and the anxiety to exclude Indians from it shows that Indians will be faced with findings and recommendations which may be modified in small detail but will remain substantially unaltered by the British Government. The Commission, Lala Lajpat Rai truly says, will report what the Anglo-Indian statesmen have already decided or will dictate.

The exclusion of Indians from the Commission is indefensible, unjust and humiliating. But the insult is deliberate and Lord Irwin, by his laboured apologia, has only lacerated the wounded heart of India. He asks Indians to differ as friends. But His Excellency forgets that friendship can exist only on the basis of mutual trust and equality. The Parliamentary Commission, composed as it is of men, the majority of whom are not friendly to India, is a Machiavellian device of arrogant imperialists who are determined to exploit the divisions in India to humiliate and dragoon her into accepting a "dictated" and fraudulent Constitution. But a rude awakening awaits them. India may today seem to be presenting the sad spectacle of a house divided against itself. But disorganised, divided and helpless as her sons and daughters may seem to be, they have not forgotten their glorious achievements in all fields of human endeavour in a not very remote past when the ancestors of those who now insolently sneer at her claim to self-determination were not far removed from barbarism. Nor are they unmindful of their still more glorious future. The present disunity in their ranks is a mere passing phase engendered by a last lingering faith in the professions of Britain which has once again proved itself perfidious. Jallianwalla Bagh brought Indians together as they never were brought together. The wrong done to India to-day is as great, if not greater, after all that she has suffered. It will rally her people to defend her honour in a manner which will amaze her present tormentors, for the reunion after a bitter internecine warfare is genuine and enduring. Their reply to the challenge will be worthy of their country. The Parliamentary Commission will be boycotted completely and rigorously. Public opinion, which, we have no doubt, will immediately express itself in no uncertain language from hundreds of platforms, will brook no craven counsel of any kind of parley with the Commission until its personnel is so modified as to be acceptable to it. The interviews with leaders which we publish to-day show how deeply the heart of India is stirred. We have no doubt leaders of all parties will immediately meet and concert organised measures to make the boycott effective. We have to fight a powerful foe who for the moment, seems to have all the advantages on his side. But in the face of a deep insult all India stands united for the vindication of national honour and whatever the odds against, let us not forget that "Thrice is he armed that has his quarrel just."

INDIAN EDUCATION IN NATAL.

The news that Mr. Sastri is busying himself with a scheme for University education for Indians in Natal will be particularly welcome in this country. Time and again have we pressed in these columns for greater interest on the part of rich and influential Indians in Natal in the urgent question of taking an initiative in providing their own community with adequate educational facilities. We have been also emphasizing the need for Indian merchant princes here, and particularly those who have business connections with South Africa, to help forward with liberal donations Indian educational schemes in Natal. Mr. Sastri's personality and his transparent sincerity have now awakened among Indians in Natal the desire to put their shoulders to the wheel and also to tax their pockets and there is no doubt that the twenty thousand pounds which Mr. Sastri estimates to be the cost of his scheme for an Indian University in Durban will soon be found. We would mention, however, one important point at this interesting and important stage in the progress of Indian education in Natal. The provision of a separate Indian University must not be considered by the White settlers to imply that there is to be permanent educational segregation of Indians. We hope the authorities of the Witwatersrand University, for example, a centre where the crudities of colour prejudice should be markedly absent, will gladly welcome the admission to their body of Indians trained at Durban. The deep-rooted hostility of the Natal administration towards Indian education which is evidenced even in the manner of its selection of the personnel of the Education Commission forced on it under the Indian Agreement can be whittled down only if other parts of the Union adopt a saner outlook towards the problem. It is agreeable to find that papers like the "Cape Times" realise this.

STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

STUDY OF A DECADE'S HISTORY.

(BY M. K. ACHARYA, M. L. A.).

II.*

Secondly, the civil and military bureaucrats as also the non-official Europeans in India long accustomed to unquestioned autocracy, were not prepared for any change of heart in dealing with Indian aspirations for self-government; no, not even at the bidding of the Secretary of State for India or the British Parliament. Indeed the famous declaration of Aug. 20, 1927, by the British Cabinet was received by the bureaucracy in India in a spirit of open rebellion; and their opposition found ample support in British from old reactionaries of whom the majority were retired Indian bureaucrats claiming to know more of India than the British Cabinet. For nearly two years the Anglo-Indian Press poured forth its most envenomed vials of wrath on the devoted head of Montagu, and during these two years Montagu himself tried his best to placate the Indian services, to bribe them not only with undeservedly higher emoluments or promists thereof but also with what to those services must have been more savoury, namely, with ample reduction in his original scheme of self-government for India, and with ample enhancement of the powers of repression of the Indian bureaucrat against any and every one whom he may dislike. Thus the notorious Rowlatt Act, for which no need existed at all in the then Indian conditions, was placed on the Indian Statute Book even before the Government of India Act of 1919. That Act as it finally emerged from Parliament was a very innocuous measure, which could be rendered, and was in fact rendered, still more innocuous by the rules and regulations for practical working that the Indian bureaucracy were empowered to make under it. Moreover, before the Congress met in December 1919, shocking events had taken place in the Punjab, where Martial Law had been declared and worked in a manner inhuman and vindictive and where it culminated in the notorius massacre by General Dyer of 500 innocent unarmed men, women and children at Jallianwallah Bagh at Amritsar. These events had once again roused the popular indignation in India.

HORRORS OF MARTIAL LAW.

Some of the horrors perpetrated by high British officials in the Pusjab dering the Martial Law period of 1919 were more horrid than even those said to have been committed by the much maligned Germans in Belgium. A few examples should suffice. Prominent leaders like Lala Harikishen Lal, later a Minister, under the Crown, were transported for life by the Martial Law authorities.

Officers paraded the air in aeroplanes and dropped bombs on schools and colleges.

Women in certain places were made to stand in a row, made naked, and a high officer was alleged to have explored their private parts with his cane!

Lastly came the Jallianwallah Bagh massacre of General Dyer, which on the Hunter Commission's white-washing report was characterised by His Majesty's Government merely as "an error of judgment"!! The Amritsar Congress of 1919, quite resonably in these circumstances, declared the constitutional advance contemplated in the Government of India Act of 1919 as "inadequate, disappointing, and unsatisfactory"; and yet, provided that the Punjab Massacres and other grievances were properly redressed, the Amritsar Congress resolved to work the Act "as far as possible". Nobody was more importunate than Gandhi in persuading the Amritsar Congress to resolve upon working the Act in spite of its unsatisfactory provisions.

WHAT BROKE MAHATMA'S FAITH.

Within six months, however, Gandhi came out with his Non-Co-operation formula! The fact was that even in December 1919 Mr. Gandhi had faith in British justice and sympathy. It was the report of the Hunter Commission with its glowingly iniquitous white-washing of the Punjab atrocities, that uttery broke Gandhi's faith in British Justice, and led him whole heartedly to support the nationalist view that nothing short of complete Swaraj could adequately protect India against British despotism. In a word it was the failure of Britain to right Punjab wrongs, to redress the Khilafat grievances and to work the reforms in a truly liberal spirit that gave birth to the Non-Co-operation movement of Mahatma Gandhi in 1920.

THE BARDOLI DECISION.

Though the triple boycott amply demonstrated the popular resentment against the bureaucracy,

(Countinued on page 9)

*Previous article appeared on 3rd inst.

REFORM OF INDIAN BANKING.

ITS PRESENT POSITION.

(BY T. R. S. IYER.)

I.

Grave anxiety is felt and expressed both in the public press and in business and financial circles as to the present position of Banking in the country. On the one hand, our Chambers of Commerce are busy in sending out telegrams and protests to the Finance Department. One the other hand, our legislators are moving resolutions for appointment of committees and commissions for surveying the banking needs, only to find that they are brushed aside under some pretext or other. In a country like India, especially under the present circumstances, it is practically difficult to give an accurate and clear idea of the banking resources of the country. We have no associations like those of Western countries to collect statistics and discuss and solve problems which are of mutual interest to bankers. The Government Statistics are always a year or two old and even then, accurate information which will throw light and will be of help in solving the banking difficulties of the country is not available. Some of our banks do not publish any statistics and the banks that are publishing have no standardized forms. Our Chambers of Commerce do not take interest in banking affairs and try to collect information as is done by the Mili-owners' Association. There is the further handicap that we have no financial press in the country. When we consider the services rendered by such journals as the "Statist" and "Economist" of London, its importance need not be emphasised further.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

With these limitations before us, we have to work on. From whatever informations that are available, it is safe to assume that our present position both in the National and in the International system is far from satisfactory. Our banking system can roughly be classified under four heads. Under the first, we have the supposed central bank of the country, namely the Imperial Bank of India. We have then the Exchange Banks who have a strong hold on our foreign commerce and also on our merchants. The third group consists of our Indian Banks, some Indian in every respect. Under the last category, there are the shroffs, multanies and chetties who style themselves as bankers, but in no way do the business of modern banking as is understood popularly. This section has a strong hold on one rural population. We have thus roughly these four groups. The third group suffers from the effect of the operations of the other three groups.

SOME STATISTICS.

That is shown by the latest statistics of the Government of India Department of Commercial Intelligence. It shows that the Indian Banks have not been able to make progress in their own country. The following table shows the relative positions of the groups. No information is available as to the fourth class.

Year	Imperial. A	B
1921	97678	725800
1922	99557	711630
1923	101771	827645
1924	104258	842148
1925	105523	832977
Year	**Exchange. A**	**B**
1921	1116320	751961
1922	1122206	733844
1923	1401030	684428
1924	1304640	706248
1925	1383110	705437
Year	**Indian. A**	**B**
1921	133989	801565
1922	117454	650175
1923	108478	476932
1924	117780	551705
1925	117813	579076
Year	**Total. A**	**B**
1921	1347987	2279326
1922	1339217	2095649
1923	1611279	1989005
1924	1526678	2100201
1925	1606446	2117510

Note:—The figures are in thousands. Column A denotes Capital and Reserves. Column B denotes Deposits.

From the above table it will be seen, that the Indian Banks dominattd the position in the year 1921. From that year, they have slowly dome down to the

Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

The Politics of Dams.

The Abyssinian Government is reported to have given a contract to an American firm of engineers to build a dam at the stupendous cost of twenty million dollars across the Blue Nile. The firm proposes to spend this large sum on its own account and sell a large supply the dammed waters to the British in the Sudan. Abyssinia is to receive a royalty over the profit, the dam being its own property after a specified term of years. The American firm declares that it is not concerned with the political aspect of the question, but Britain is and it is undoubtedly a point of great satisfaction to Britain that the Egyptian cabinet looks upon this Abyssinian move with British eyes, being a cabinet composed of moderate politicians. The Egyptians are to be persuaded to believe that Abyssinia's desire to industrialise its own territory by impounding the waters of the Blue Nile means a reduction in the total water resources of Egypt. When Britain and Italy coolly proposed to dispose of the waters of Lake Tsana some time ago, no permission was asked of Abyssinia, the owner of the lake. Egypt will do well to come to an understanding with Abyssinia in the matter of division of the water resources which can be exploited by both countries instead of taking the British cue, whatever the previous treaties and agreements, with Abyssinia, that the latter must always behave conformally to British interests. Egypt must remember that if two neighbours quarrel, it is always to Britain's profit.

Safety Valves.

It was an unwise move on the part of the authorities in Tokyo to ban all open meetings and demonstrations on Monday in favour of celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Soviet Republic. Capitalist countries and Governments cannot be expected to have sympathy with Soviet ideals but the governing classes in them should have the elementary good sense to realise that a movement can always retain the vigour of its activity and attract attention and accession of strength by the opposition it calls forth. The Tokyo authorities could have allowed a lot of hot air to escape instead of scenting danger to the precious "law and order" about which militarist Governments become so much concerned in face of mob agitation. In Shanghai although the Shanghai-landers will look upon the event with great appreciation, the tactless move of the White Russians in storming the Soviet Consulate will certainly evoke more sympathy for the Soviet amongst the laboring classes in China. It is foolish for any administration to forget that agitation must have it safety valves.

The Mountain in Labour.

"We need a considered policy" said the Governor of Burma, referring to the present agricultural policy in the country, at a dinner to the members of the Agricultural Commission. He was right: we sorely need a considered policy. The rest of his speech consisted of platitudes and does not call for any comments. But after he had ceased expatiating on the prosperity of India being based on her agriculture, Lord Linlithgow promptly added that both agriculture and industries dependend on the ryot's puchasing power. There was none at the dinner to ask if the land revenue policy of Government and the official exchange ratio were calculated to leave much purchasing power to the ryot. But such a serious question would have been out of tune with after-dinner talk. Besides, we suppose the land revenue policy is outside the Commission's terms of reference. Lord Linlithgow also stated that several members of the Commission had travelled over the length and breadth of India, in England, Holland, Germany, Italy and Egypt "in the hope of discovering ideas," how in fact the whole mountain was in labour. But assuming that the mountain will bring forth something more than the proverbial mouse, assuming that the Commission has discovered some ideas, when it comes to Government's giving effect to those ideas, well—Lord Linlithgow would be glad he was away in England.

Wanted a Thorough Inquiry.

Under a requisition from a large number of its members a special meeting of the Corporation is to be held to-day to consider a resolution regarding the alleged irregularities in connection with the construction of certain roads and footpaths. The resolution asks for a committee composed of Councillors to investigate into the irregularities. The need for a full inquiry is beyond question. The irregularities already brought to light disclose lax supervision by the municipal executive over the work of the contractors. The recent irregularities were brought to light not by the executive but by some vigilant Councillors. And since road-making and road-repairing is almost a constant part of the work of executive and involves vast expenditure, the public is naturally anxious to see that the inquiry is thorough. In these circumstances it is highly desirable that some men with engineering knowledge and experience and some who are free from the municipal party entanglements should be appointed on the inquiry committee even if they are not members of the Corporation. It is only such a committee that will inspire full confidence in the public.

A GROSS BETRAYAL.

INDIANS RIGOROUSLY EXCLUDED.

SIMON COMMISSION ANNOUNCED.

VICEROY ON ETHICS OF EXCLUSION.

ANOTHER HOMILY ON CO-OPERATION.

For the first time in Indian Constitutional history, His Excellency the Viceroy has issued an elaborate apologia announcing the personnel of the Royal Commission. The Viceregal prologue is a sermon on the ethics of exclusion of Indians from the personnel; and His Excellency's epilogue is a homily for co-operation with the "White Commission."

The chief reason for the exclusion of Indians is the fear that their "natural and legitimate desire to see India a self-governing nation" will colour their judgment.

But non-inclusion does not mean non-association and elaborate rules are laid down for securing Indian "co-operation." There is already a standing invitation to the Central and Provincial legislatures to appoint Joint Select Committees to lay their case before the Commission.

Before the report of the Commission is finally adopted by the Parliament, opportunity will be given for the ventilation of Indian opinion before the Joint Committee of both the Houses. The Viceroy dwells upon the so-called possibilities before the leaders and assures that it will be within their power to challenge in detail or principle any of the proposals made by His Majesty's Government.

There is also a threat that the "plan outlined stands as a single comprehensive whole and should be so regarded." Exclusion of Indians from the Commission is another "settled fact" and this statement is a warning to "agitators" who still persist on inclusion of Indians.

The Viceroy fails to take note of the depth of public feeling behind the boycott movement. He thinks that opposition is due to "disagreement on particular machinery" and delivers a homily on co-operation and good-will. Therein, he illustrates the comment of a British journal that a Britisher cannot understand the sub-conscious mind of Indians. If the Viceroy himself fails, will the Commission succeed?

According to the Viceroy's statement, His Majesty's Government propose to recommend to His Majesty that the Statutory Commission should be composed as follows:—

Chairman:—The Right Honourable SIR JOHN SIMON, M.P.
Members:—(1) THE VISCOUNT BURNHAM,
(2) THE LORD STRATHCONA,
(3) THE HON. E. CADOGAN, M.P.
(4) THE RIGHT HON'BLE STEPHEN WALSH, M.P.
(5) COL. THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE LANE-FOX, M.P. and
(6) MAJOR C. R. ATTLEE, M.P.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

H. E the Viceroy has issued the following statement on the appointment of the Statutory Commission on Reforms:—

"Eight years ago the British Parliament enacted a statute which regulated the conditions under which India might learn by actual experience whether or not the Western system of representative government was the most appropriate means through which she might attain responsible self-government within the Empire. That statute never professed to incorporate irrevocable decisions, and recognised that its work must of necessity be reviewed in the light of fuller knowledge with the lapse of years. Parliament accordingly enacted that at the end of 10 years, at latest, a Statutory Commission should be appointed to examine and report upon the progress made.

COUNSEL OF NON-CO-OPERATION UNWISE!

"Considerable pressure has during recent years been exercised to secure anticipation of the statute, but His Majesty's Government has hitherto felt that circumstances in India were not such as to justify, in the interests of India itself, advancement of the date at which the future development of the constitution would be considered. So long as the unwise counsels of political non-co-operation prevailed, it was evident that the conditions requisite for calm appraisement of a complicated constitutional problem, were lacking and that an earlier enquiry would have been likely only to crystalise in opposition two points of view, between which it might be the aim and the duty of statesmanship to effect reconciliation. But there have been signs latterly that, while those who have been foremost in advancing the claims of India to full self-government have in no way abandoned the principles they have felt it their duty to assert, yet there is in many quarters a greater disposition to deal with the actual facts of the situation and to appreciate what I believe to be most indubitably true, namely, that the differences which exist on these matters are differences of method or pace and not differences of principle, or disagreements as to the goal which we all alike desire to reach.

It is also certain that the review, if it is to be thorough, and deal adequately with the issues that will claim attention, will have much ground to cover, and both for this stage and for those that will necessarily follow, it is important to ensure a sufficient allowance of time, without unduly postponing the date by which final action could be undertaken.

COMMUNAL TENSION IN INDIA.

There is another element in the present position which is immediately relevant to the question of when the work of the Commission should begin. We are all aware of the great, the unhappily great, part played in the life of India recently by communal tension and antagonism, and of the obstacle thus imposed to Indian political development. It might be argued that in such circumstances it was desirable to delay the institution of the Commission as long as possible, in the hope that thi strouble might, in the meantime, abate. On the other hand it seems not impossible that the uncertainty of what constitutional changes might be imminent may have served to sharpen this antagonism, and that each side may have been consciously or unconsciously, actuated by the desire to strengthen, as they supposed, their relative position in anticipation of the Statutory Commission. Wherever such activities might first begin, the result is to create a vicious circle, in which all communities are likely to feel themselves constrained to extend their measures of self-defence. The fact that these fierce antagonisms are irreconcilable with th ewhole idea of Indian nationalism has not been powerful enough to exercise its influence over great numbers of people in all classes, and I suspect that the communal issue is so closely interwoven in the political, that suspense and uncertainty in regard to the political, react rapidly and unfavourably upon the communal situation. Fear is frequently the parent of bad temper, and when men are afraid, as they are to-day, of the effect unknown political changes may have, they are abnormally ready to seek relief from, and an outlet for, their fears in violent and hasty action. In so far as these troubles are the

(Continued on next page.)

SOVIET CONSULATE STORMED

FUGITIVES FIRED ON

WHITE RUSSIANS OF SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Shanghai.—Three hundred White Russians wearing mourning bands and tricolour rosettes stormed the Soviet Consulate to-day. Bricks and other missililes broke in the building, the occupants of which were fired on by the raiders. As a result one was killed and five were injured the latter including two women. The police cleared off the raiders and surrounded the buildings with a cordon.—Reuter.

ONE MILLION PEOPLE PARTICIPATE

POSING PROCESSIONS IN MOSCOW

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Moscow.—It is officially stated that a million people participated in the anniversary demonstrations here. The processions converged to the Red square, the centre of official festivities. The Kremlin walls were covered with red cloth bearing inscriptions describing the important events of the decade.

The Soviet authorities assembled on the platform of the Lenin mausoleum, at the sides of which the diplomatic body and several hundreds of foreign delegates were drawn up. After the speeches and ceremonial march past of the red troops, the demonstrators marched in procession till it was dark.—Reuter.

NO FEAR OF GENERAL STRIKE

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

SEQUEL TO LEADERS' INTERVIEW WITH SIR CLEMENT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

As a result of recent conference between Labour leaders and the Commerce Member and Sir Clement Hindley, it is expected that that there would be no fear of a general strike on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The conversations between Dewan Chamanlal, Mr. V. V. Giri and Mr. N. M. Joshi on the one side and the Commerce Member on the other, it is understood, have been able to clarify the issues and amicable settlement of the whole dispute may be expected in few days.—Free Press.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE

MAHATMAJI TO ATTEND.

PORBANDAR, Nov. 7.

The fourth session of the Kathiawad Political Conference will, it is understood, be held here on the 20th, 21st and 22nd January 1928, under the presidency of Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society.

Mahatma Gandhi has consented to attend the Parishad along with other Gujarat leaders.—A.P.

WHO IS WHO IN COMMISSION.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, distinguished liberal politician and acute English lawyer, whose name is being freely mentioned as Chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission of Reforms is one of the best known politicians of England and one whose name is not quite unfamiliar to the Indian public. As one who figured in the famous Tilak-Chirol case, a large Indian public became interested in Sir John. Born in 1873, he was the son of a Congregational Minister and was educated at Oxford where he was a scholar and was elected an Hon. Fellow. He became President of the Union in 1896 and was subsequently elected Fellow of All Souls. He was called to the bar in 1899. His manifest abilities and persuasiveness of advocacy soon brought him into prominence. He was one of the counsels for the British Government in the arbitration in the Alaska boundary in 1903. He attained a considerable practice and then transferred a part of his attention to politics. He was elected as an advanced Liberal for Walthamstow at the General Election of 1906. Mr. F. E. Smith (now Lord Birkenhead, and Sir John Simon crossed swords on many an occasion on the floor of the House of Commons. Both of them were fellow students and lawyer friends and their friendship has continued right up to this day and the Chairmanship of the Commission can be regarded as the fruit of that friendship.

Sir John Simon was appointed by Mr. Asquith, Solicitor Geneal in 1910 and Attorney-General in 1913. When the first War Coalition Government was formed in 1915 he was was offered the Lord Chancellorship, but he declined the greatest prize of his profession as he preferred the political career in the Commons. He accepted the Home Secretary. Early in the following year, however, owing to his inability to accept compulsory military service he resigned his office and led a fruitless Opposition. On the break between Asquith and Lloyd George, Sir John adhered to the former. But lost his seat in the Election of 1918. But he has been representing the Spen Valley Division seat in Parliament since 1922. A lawyer of great intellectual acumen, a politician of marked abilities Sir John wields great power and influence in the political life of England. Sir J. Simon visited India only in 1925 and as one who appeared in many Indian cases his connections with India are quite intimate.

The opinion Sir John Simon expressed on the general Labour strike as being illegal exerted greated influence in securing the calling off the strike.

LORD BURNHAM.

Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, 1st Viscount Burnham was born in 1862 and was educated at Eton and Oxford. He sat in the House of Commons representing W. St. Pancras, E. Gloucestershire and Tower Hamlets from 1893 till 1916. He succeeded to his father's barony in 1916 and was created a Viscount in 1919. He is the proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph".

LORD STRATHCONA.

Lord Strathcona is a Conservative Member of the Parliament. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty. He was educated at Cambridge and served in War. He is the Deputy Chairman of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons.

MR. STEPHEN WALSH.

The Rt. Hon. Stephen Walsh occupies a prominent place in the Labour ranks. He was Secretary of State for War in the MacDonald Ministry. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of National Service in 1917 and has represented the Ince Division of Lancashire since 1906. He was the Vice-Chairman of the Labour Party in the House of Commons in 1921-22.

MAJOR ATTLEE.

Major Attlee who is a Labour M. P. is 44 years old. He was educated at Oxford and was called to the bar in 1905. He was a lecturer in Social Science in the London School of Economics from 1913-23 and served in the European War. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Leader of the Opposition from 1922 to 1924. He was also Under-Secretary of State for War in the Labour Government His publications include the "Social Worker".

MR. E. CADOGAN.

Hon. Edward Cadogan was born in 1880. He is a Conservative Member of the House of Commons. He worked as Secretary to the Speaker, Secretary to the Caledonian Canal Commission and Director of the Law Union Commission. He served in Dardanelles, Egypt and Palestine. He published "The Makers of Modern History" in 1906 and life of Cavow in 1907.

MR. LANE FOX.

The Rt. Hon. G. Lane Fox is a member of the Conservative Party in Parliament and has been holding office as Secretary of Mines since November 1924. He is a barrister and served in the European War where he was wounded. He is 57 years old.

MOVE TOWARDS A GENERAL BOYCOTT.

CONCESSION---A MERE EYE-WASH.

"A MISFORTUNE" SAYS DR. SAPRU.

MR. JINNAH FOR JOINT ACTION.

It is rather extraordinary that the Viceroy should have thought fit after he has committed his Government without regard to public opinion and His Majesty's Government had taken decision to invite leaders from different parts of India merely to inform them of the fact that the decision had been arrived at and was unalterable.—M. A. JINNAH.

I have no confidence in Lord Birkenhead or the India Office, and I think it is a misfortune that the Commission should come to be appointed by the present Government.—SIR T. B. SAPRU.

The scheme is a flat negation of India's right to have any determining voice in the settlement of her future Constitution. The personnel of the Commission inspires no confidence.—LALA LAJPAT RAI.

This, indeed, is a violation to start with of the policy of the very Government of India Act of 1919 under which the Commission has been appointed.—SIR ABDUR RAHIM.

There may be an even serious attempt to go back upon what was given to India by the Montford Reforms. —SIR K. C. ROY.

A great blunder on the British Cabinet's part.—DEWAN BAHADUR T. RANGACHARIAR.

The issue involved is of far graver import than the mere association of a few Indians on the Parliamentary Commission. It is an index to the mind that has conceived it and Government alone are to blame, if Indian opinion refuses to believe that any good can come out of it.—M. R. JAYAKAR.

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press on the statement issued by the Viceroy on the appointment of the Statutory Commission Mr. Jinnah, M.L.A., Leader of Independent Party in the Legislative Assembly said:—I have read the statement of His Excellency the Viceroy with reference to the appointment of the Statutory Commission on Reforms Commission which is entrusted with the task of reporting upon the future constitution of India affecting 350 millions of people, without inclusion of any accredited representative of India is beyond one's comprehension. The announcement has presented an issue, the gravity of which requires concerted and joint action on the part of all important political, communal and commercial organisations, particularly of the Indian National Congress, the Muslim League, the Liberal Federation, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. I hope that leaders and representatives of these organisations will meet without delay and determine upon common and united action.

NEED FOR JOINT ACTION.

The suggestion to associate a Committee of the Central and Provincial legislatures with the Commission and later with the Joint Parliamentary Committee when recommendations are made by the Commission for consideration by the Joint Committee of both the Houses to facilitate presentation to that Committee views of Indian Central Legislature by delegations, who will be invited to attend and confer with the Joint Committee and also of views of any other bodies which the Joint Parliamentary Committee may desire to consult may be a clever device. But constitutionally they are powerless, and their position will not entitle them any voice in final decision and practically their efforts at that stage, having regard to their position, is not likely to bear any fruit. It is rather extraordinary that the Viceroy should have thought fit after he had committed his Government without regard to public opinion and His Majesty's Government had taken decision, to invite leaders from different parts of India merely to inform them of the fact that the decision had been arrived at and was unalterable. I have not been able to appreciate the object of such a procedure. I cannot discuss the statement at present any further.—A.P.

ISSUE OF GRAVER IMPORT

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

In an interview to Free Press of India, Mr. M. R. Jayakar said:—"I have read the statement by the Viceroy. It makes most disappointing reading. The outstanding characteristic of the statement is the entire failure of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India to appraise at its true worth the strength of feeling behind the demand for the recognition of the right of representative Indian opinion to assert itself in any determination of plans for the future. The issue involved is of far graver import than the mere association of a few Indians on the Parliamentary Commission. In fact, the Parliamentary Commission as now constituted can be said to have the merit of having no bad Indians on it, which in itself is no small mercy. But the decision that has been reached to-day is unacceptable because it is an index to the mind that has conceived it and Government alone are to blame if Indian opinion refuses to believe that any good can come out of it. Government would be well-advised even now to retrace their steps and to meet Indian opinion evenly as in politics what tells is not abstruse logic but the elements of goodwill and understanding. But whatever the Government may or may not do, the duty of Indians is clear. They must lose no time to take concerted action to assert Indian opinion. What steps should be taken in this behalf is a matter for careful consideration by leaders at an all-Party Leaders' Conference in convening which I hope no time will be lost."—Free Press.

A MERE EYE WASH.

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

Lala Lajpat Rai interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the statement just issued by the Viceroy on the appointment of the Royal Commission on Reforms said: "The announcement made by the Viceroy as to the scheme and personnel of the Royal Statutory Commission cannot be accepted by any Indian who has the slightest vestige of self-respect either for himself or for his country. The scheme is a flat negation of India's right to have any determining voice in the settlement of her future constitution. The reasons given by the Viceroy for the exclusion of Indians from the Commission are neither sound nor weighty. He must

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PANDIT MOTILAL IN MOSCOW.

GUEST OF THE SOVIET GOVT.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swaraj Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly, has gone to Moscow to participate in the tenth anniversary celebrations of the Russian Revolution.

He will stay thtre as the guest of the Soviet Government.—Free Press Cable.

A GROSS BETRAYAL

(Continued from previous page.)

product of a suspense, one may hope for some relief through action taken to limit the period of uncertainty.

COMMISSION TO COME IN NEW YEAR

Having regard to such considerations as these, His Majesty's Government has decided to invite Parliament to advance the date of the enquiry and to assent forthwith to the establishment of the Commission. Subject to the obtaining of this necessary authority, His Majesty's Government hopes that the Commission will proceed to India, as early as possible, in the New Year for a short visit, returning to India in October for the performance of their main task.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The task of the Commission will be no easy one. In the governing words of the Statute, which will constitute its terms of reference, it will be charged with "inquiring into the working of the system of Government, the growth of education, and the development of representative institutions, in British India, and matters connected therewith, and the Commission shall report as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible Government, or to extend, modify, or restrict, the degree of responsible Government then existing therein, including the question whether the establishment of second chambers of the local legislatures is or is not desirable."

His Majesty's Government have naturally given careful thought to the most appropriate agency for the conduct of an enquiry so comprehensive and unrestricted.

The question of what should be the composition of the Commission is one to which the answer must inevitably be greatly influenced by the nature of the task which Parliament has to perform in the light of its advice. In order that the decision at which His Majesty's Government have arrived may be fully understood, it is necessary to state in a few words what they conceive that task to be. If it were simply the drawing up of a constitution which Parliament, which must in any circumstance be the final arbiter, would impose on India from without, the problem would be comparatively simple. But that is not how His Majesty's Government conceive it. The preamble to the Act of 1919 recognised in effect that with the development of Indian political thought during the last generation, legitimate aspirations towards responsible government had been formed of which account must be taken. His Majesty's present Government desire no less to take account of these aspirations, and their hope is to lay before Parliament—after the investigation into facts prescribed by the Act—conclusions which shall, so far as is practicable, have been reached by agreement with all the parties concerned. It is with this object steadily in view that His Majesty's Government have considered both the composition of the Commission and the procedure to be followed in dealing with its report.

It would be generally agreed that what is required is a Commission which would be unbiassed and competent to present an accurate picture of facts to Parliament; but it must also be a body on whose recommendations Parliament should be found willing to take whatever action a study of these facts may indicate to be appropriate.

WHY ARE THERE NO INDIANS ON COMMISSION?

To fulfil the first requirement, it would follow that the Commission should be such as may approach its task with sympathy and a real desire to assist India to the utmost of its power, but with minds free from preconceived conclusions on either side. It is, however, open to doubt whether a Commission constituted so as to include a substantial proportion of Indian members and as it rightly would, British official members also, would satisfy the first condition of reaching conclusions unaffected by any process of 'a priori' reasoning. On the one hand, it might be felt that the desires, natural and legitimate, of the Indian members to see India a self-governing nation could hardly fail to colour their judgment of her present capacity to sustain the role. On the other hand, there are those who might hold that British official members would be less than human if their judgment were not in some degree affected by long and close contact with the questions to which they would now be invited to apply impartial minds.

But even after such a Commission had written its report, Parliament would inevitably approach consideration of it with some element of mental reservation due to an instinctive feeling that the advice in more than one case represented views to which the holder was previously committed, it would move uncertainly among conclusions, the exact value of which owing to unfamiliarity with the minds of their framers, it would feel unable to appraise.

THE PERSONNEL.

We should, however, be making a great mistake if we supposed that these matters were purely constitutional or could be treated merely as the subject of judicial investigation. Indian opinion has a clear title to ask that in the elaboration of a new instrument of Government, their solution of the problem, or their judgment on other solutions which may be proposed, should be made an integral factor in the examination of the question, and be given due weight in the ultimate decision. It is, therefore, essential to find means by which Indians may be made parties to the deliberations so nearly affecting the future of their country.

Balancing these various considerations, and endeavouring to give due weight to each, His Majesty's Government have decided upon the following procedure:—

They propose to recommend to His Majesty that the Statutory Commission should be composed as follows:—

Chairman:—The Right Honourable Sir John Simon, M.P.

Members:—(1) The Viscount Burnham,
(2) The Lord Stratheona,
(3) The Hon. E. Cadogan, M.P.
(4) The Right Hon'ble Stephen Walsh, M.P.,
(5) Col. the Right Hon. George Lane-Fox, M.P., and
(6) Major C. R. Attlee, M.P.

ASSEMBLY TO APPOINT COMMITTEE.

His Majesty's Government cannot, of course, dictate to the Commission what procedure it shall follow, but they are of opinion that its task in taking evidence would be greatly facilitated if it were to invite the Central Legislature to appoint a Joint Select Committee, chosen from its elected and nominated un-official members, which would draw up its views and proposals in writing and lay them before the Commission for examination in such a manner as the latter may decide. This Committee might remain in being for any consultation which the Commission might desire at subsequent stages of the enquiry. It should be clearly understood that the purpose of this suggestion is not to limit the discretion of the Commission in hearing other witnesses.

His Majesty's Government suggest that a similar procedure should be adopted with the Provincial Legislatures.

INDIAN OPINION TO BE INVITED.

The vast area to be covered may make it desirable that the task of taking evidence on the more purely administrative questions involved should be undertaken by some other authority which would be in the closest touch with the Commission. His Majesty's Government suggest that the Commission on arrival in India should consider and decide by what machinery this work may most appropriately be discharged. This will not of course debar the Commission from the advantage of taking evidence itself upon those subjects to whatever extent it may think desirable.

When the Commission has reported and its report has been examined by the Government of India and His Majesty's Government it will be the duty of the latter to present proposals to Parliament. But it is not the intention of His Majesty's Government to ask Parliament to adopt these proposals without first giving a full opportunity for Indian opinion of different schools to contribute its views upon them.

And to this end it is intended to invite Parliament to refer these proposals for consideration by a Joint Committee of both Houses and to facilitate the presentation to that Committee both of the view of the Indian Central Legislature by delegations who will be invited to attend and confer with the Joint Committee, and also of the views of any other bodies whom the Joint Parliamentary Committee may desire to consult.

In the opinion of His Majesty's Government the procedure contemplated, fulfils to a very great extent the requisites outlined above.

Such a Commission, drawn from men of every British political party, and presided over by one whose public position is due to outstanding ability and character, will evidently bring fresh, trained and unaffected judgment, to bear upon an immensely complex constitutional issue.

WELCOME THE COMMISSION.

Moreover, the findings of some of its own members can count in advance upon a favourable reception at the hands of Parliament, which will recognise them to speak from a common platform of thought and to be applying standards of judgment which Parliament will feel instinctively to be its own. For myself, I cannot doubt that the quickest and surest path of those who desire Indian progress is by the persuasion of Parliament and that they can do this more certainly through members of both Houses of Parliament than in any other way. The Indian Nationalist has gained much if he can convince Members of Parliament on the spot and I would, therefore, go further and say that if those who speak for India have confidence in the case which they advance on her behalf they ought to welcome such an opportunity being afforded to as many members of the British Legislature as may be, thus to come into contact with realities of Indian life and politics.

Furthermore, while it is for these reasons of undoubted advantage to all who desire an extension of the Reforms that their case should be heard in the first instance by those who can command the unquestioned confidence of Parliament, I am sanguine enough to suppose that the method chosen by His Majesty's Government will also assure to Indians a better opportunity than they could have enjoyed in any other way of influencing the passage of these great events. For not only will they, through representatives of the Indian Legislatures, be enabled to express themselves freely to the Commission itself, but it will also be within their power to challenge in detail or principle any of the proposal made by His Majesty's Government, before the Joint Select Committee of Parliament, and to advocate their own solutions. It should be observed, moreover, that at this stage Parliament will not have been asked to express any opinion on particular proposals, and therefore, so far as Parliament is concerned, the whole field will still be open.

DON'T BOYCOTT, PLEASE!

I hope that there will be none, whatever may be their political opinions, who will fail to take advantage of this potent means thus presented to them of establishing direct contact between the Indian and British peoples. There will be some whose inclination, it may be, will prompt them to condemn the scheme of procedure on which His Majesty's Government has decided. Others may criticise this or that part of the proposals. The reply to these last is that the plan outlined stands as a single comprehensive whole and should be so regarded. Of the first, I would ask, in all sincerity, whether disagreement on the particular machinery to effect the end which we all alike pursue, is a sufficient ground for any man to stand aside, and decline to lend his weight to the joint effort of peoples that this undertaking represents.

I have never concealed from myself that there are and will be differences of opinion between the two peoples, just as there are differences of opinion within Great Britain and India on these matters. It is through disagreement and the clash of judgment that it is given to us ultimately to approach the knowledge of the truth. It is also inevitable that on issues so momentous, difference of judgment will be founded on deep and sincere conviction. But, if difficult, our general line of conduct is surely plain. Where possible it is our duty to bring these differences to agreement; where this is at any given moment not practicable without surrender of something fundamental to our position, it is our duty to differ as friends, each respecting the standpoint of the other, and each being careful to see that we say or do nothing that will needlessly aggravate differences which we are unable immediately to resolve.

The effect that such differences will have upon the relations between the two countries will depend upon something which lies deeper than the differences themselves. All friendships are subject at times to strains which try the tempers and lay men under the necessity of exercising considerable forbearance and restraint. Such strains are indeed a sovereign test, for just as one is the stronger for rising superior to the temptation to which another yields, so true friendship flourishes on the successful emergence from the very test which would dissolve any less firmly founded partnership. In real friendship each party is constrained to see the best in the others case—to give credit for the best motives, and place the most charitable interpretation upon actions which they might wish otherwise. Above all friends will strive to correct differences by appeal to the many things on which they are agreed rather than lightly imperil friendship by insistence on points in regard to which they take conflicting views.

DO NOT MAGNIFY THINGS BEYOND VALUE.

Thus I would fain trust it would be in the present case. I do not think I am mistaken if I assert that it is the fixed determination of the overwhelming majority of the citizens both of India and of Great Britain to hold firmly by the goodwill which, through many trials and it may be through some false steps on the part of each, has meant much to both. In each country there may be from time to time misunderstanding of the other. Let us not magnify such things beyond their value. Least of all let us permit such transient influences to lead us to lose sight of the rich prize of achievement of a common purpose, which we may assuredly win together, but can hardly win in separation. It is my most earnest hope that this joint endeavour to solve a problem, on the wise treatment of which so much depends, may be inspired by such a spirit as shall offer good hope of reaching an issue to the great and abiding good of India and of all her sons.

(Sd.) IRWIN,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

COMMISSION ANNOUNCED IN PARLIAMENT

WHY APPOINTMENT ACCELERATED

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Parliament reopened to-day without ceremony after a long recess. Despite fog and frost several members of the House of Commons arrived at five in the morning in order to secure seats. Interest to-day centred round Mr. Baldwin's announcement of the Statutory Commission to enquire into the working of Indian Reforms. Mr. Baldwin said acceleration of the appointment of the Commission was due to various reasons which he need not now specify. He declared, to the best of his belief, leakage as regards personnel of the Commission which occurred a few days ago, occurred in India.—Reuter.

MOVE TOWARDS A GENERAL BOYCOTT.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

have very poor opinion of our intelligence and of our understanding, if he thinks that these arguments would satisfy any self-respecting Indian. This announcement has convinced us that the declaration of August 1917 was not sincere and that the preamble of the Reforms Act of 1919 was only farcial. The scheme of investigation sketched out in the Government communique is of the same nature. It is a mere eye-wash and the worst possible scheme which could be formulated from the Indian view to all intents and purposes, it is an exparte trial and in camera. The Commission will merely report what the Anglo-Indian statesmen have already decided or will dictate. The personnel of the Commission inspires no confidence. The duty of Indians of all classes and shades under the circumstances is plain enough. But before committing myself definitely, I shall wait for the deliberations and consultations which are proposed to be held amongst the Indian leaders in a short time though I have no doubt as to what their decision is likely to be. I may, however, add that I was quite prepared for the announcement as I knew that decision to exclude Indians had been arrived at so far back as August 1927.—A. P.

NO CONFIDENCE IN BIRKENHEAD

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru says:—"Whoever else amongst my countrymen may be surprised at the decision of His Majesty's Government, I am not, for my recent visit to England has forced on my mind, that nothing substantial can be expected from the present Government or from the India Office, as it is constituted. The English opinion in England has hardened itself against us and only those Indians can realise it who have recently been there or have talked to English politicians or have been in touch with the English press. Frankly, in common with many other Indians, who have recently been to England, I have no confidence in Lord Birkenhead or the India Office and I think it is a misfortune that the Commission should come to be appointed by the present Government. I am under no delusion as to the attitude of the Labour or the Liberals either, but I venture to think that the Labour Government would not have defied the Indian opinion and treated it with the contempt, with which Mr. Baldwin's Government and Lord Birkenhead have treated it. The exclusion of Indians from the personnel of the Commission can only be described as arbitrary, unjust and unfair to India. It almost seems as Lord Birkenhead has taken a leaf out of the book of Non-Co-operators and yet he and the Government in England will be very ready to accuse us of Non-Co-operation, if we return their want of confidence by a similar want of confidence in them.

NO MONOPOLY OF PRE POSSESSIONS.

It is true that at the later stages of the scheme it is provided that there will be a discussion between this exclusively English Commission and the representatives of the Indian Legislatures and subsequently a similar discussion between the delegations from India and the Joint Parliamentary Committee, but I cannot understand why this scheme could not have fitted in with adequate representation of Indians on the personnel of the Commission. The fear of minority reports is as novel as it is disingenuous, nor can I believe that Government could not find in the whole of the country even three or four Indians who could inspire confidence generally. One result of the present arrangement—and that is by no means small—will be that Indians will be denied the opportunity of knowing how the official mind is working, what reports officials are putting up, how they are seeking to influence the opinion of the Commission. It is all very well to say that Indians would have approached the question with pre possessions? Why should Indians alone be supposed to have monopoly of pre-possessions? The Commission was at one time suggested to be judicial. The character no longer belongs to it and if it is only to report how would its report have suffered if Indians had been there. Is it going to be a condition precedent to the appointment of Commissions and Committees in the future that there will be no room for dissent? This intolerance of dissent and love of unanimity, makes one feel suspicious as to whether Indian opinion has any chance of making itself felt. It may be heard but is that any solace? As it is it can only mean a complete want of confidence in the judgment and the capacity of Indians to serve on a Commission which is to determine the future government of their own country. The utmost that can be said in favour of this scheme is that they want to associate us with them at some stages only to the extent of representing our views but they deny to us the right of participation in the responsibility of framing our own Constitution. I have no doubt that this Commission even though it be presided over by Sir John Simon, will inspire no confidence and will command no public support."

The gist of what Mr. Arthur Moor said is that he would have preferred a mixed Commission, but Indians should just not try the old game of boycott again in their own interest.—A. P.

SWARAJ PARTY TO ISSUE STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The personnel of the Reforms Commission was announced late in the evening, and people were unwilling to express their views until they have thoroughly read through the Viceroy's statement.

The Swarajist leaders refused to express any opinion individually and stated that they would issue a statement embodying the views of the Party as a whole in a few days.—Free Press.

ROYAL COMMISSION PERSONNEL

VICEROY'S CAUTIOUS STATEMENT

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

Only last evening at about four the Viceroy's statement announcing the personnel of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms was sent to the press. This statement has been drawn up with the deliberate caution and with the sole purpose of gathering round the utmost amount of goodwill and harmony. From this fact it should be evident that whatever may be the studied contempt of the Secretary of State for Indian sentiment, our present Viceroy has solicitude for sincere and sober expressions of Indian national self-respect. But from this it cannot follow that we should take his advice and offer to cooperate with the Statutory Commission. Any sense of self-respect in us must prevent that attitude on our part, but at the same time one will have to realise that our self-respect could be maintained without compromising any of our interests.

Therefore it would become increasingly clear that our boycott of the Commission could be carried out in such a way that it will not engender any of our vital interests. In this behalf some of the non-official leaders who met the Viceroy are of opinion that all of us should decline to appear before the Commission, but should issue an elaborate statement detailing the Reforms we want justifying our claims in that behalf and indicating the lines on which they should be formulated. This idea seems to be really very attractive and has gained immense support among non-officials who are now in Delhi. For this purpose the Congress and the Liberal Federation must both draw up a comprehensive statement which will embody the National Demand. This statement must be very elaborate, very detailed with full of perspective a critical retrospect and a sober vision. Reading it one must in a concrete and precise way know what the country demands. Such a statement should be published and the Commission is bound to consider it. If this is done there will be scope for the members of the Commission to judge for themselves the other side of the picture which in the absence of such a statement of our views and demands could never have appeared to the Commission. Indeed no risks of an "expartee" decree mest be taken. In that case the Commission would only be guided and influenced by what the reactionary brreaucracy would be placing before it. Already it is well-known that the Government under the guidance of an uninspiring, dull and unimaginative person, Mr Dunnet of the Home Department have prepared a preliminary report on which the Commission is to base its perspective. This account is found to be ingenious, selfish, distorted, almost mach iavellion in its cleverness and for the set purpose of continuing the present bureaucratic hold on the Indian constitution, and such a presentation must be counteracted. This can be done by expressing our views and our demands.

This aspect of the boycott of the Commission is said to have impressed very much Pandit Malaviyajee, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jinnah. Also it is by now becoming known in Delhi that both Mr. Srecnivasa Iyenger and Doctor Ansari share this view.

While thus stands the present situation, still important communications are taking place between Whitehall and Delhi. These have been very confidential and not even the Viceroy's Executive Councillors seem to possess any definite ideas about them. But, however, I gather that they reach principles of far reaching importance. My shrewd suspicion is that all weighty implications of joint electorates are being examined. Really one cannot say what exactly they are about. But, however, this much can be said that what happens between now and the end of December when the Congress and the Liberal Federation meet is going to have its serious repurcussions on the coming Statutory Commission.

Caution and sobriety are most needed. The days are really critical. Lord Irwin with deep sincerity of purpose to serve India worthily and to the best of his lights is anxiously looking up to Dr. Ansari and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The country too is looking up to them. Their responsibility is great indeed.

BURDWAN DISAPPOINTED.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Maharajah of Burdwan, interviewed, says he is disappointed at the Statutory Commission. If an announcement co-opting Indians on the Commission had been issued, he says, it would have allayed, to a certain extent at least, the misgivings felt among Indians.

That the Commission should be a purely Parliamentary body is in keeping with the spirit of the Reforms Act, but he says that from practical political point of view it is a serious omission to exclude Indians from the Commission which would decide the destinies of India for ten years at least.—Free Press.

"WILL SERVE NO USEFUL PURPOSE."

MR. SEN GUPTA REFUSES TO ACCEPT GOVERNOR'S INVITATION

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

The following is the reply of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta to the invitation to meet the Governor:—

Dear Graham:—I am exceedingly grateful to His Excellency for the invitation. I assure you that I fully appreciate the spirit which has inspired him in asking me to come and see him. I think I am not wrong in coming to the conclusion that the main topic of discussion at the interview would be the coming Statutory Commission. It is clear to all that Government have not only made up their mind about the character and personnel of the Royal Commission but have finally rejected the Congress proposal of a Round Table Conference. This they have done without any previous reference to or consultation with the representation of the people. It is obvious that the only purpose for which this interview has been arranged is to induce me to accept what has already been decided upon and that any proposals or suggestions that I might make at this stage would be futile. You will remember that towards the end of August His Excellency was good enough to give me an opportunity to discuss the present political situation with him. I condemned the present policy of indefinite detention of innocent citizens without trial with all the emphasis that I could command and I made it clear to him that until the detenue question was dealt with in a statesmanlike manner it would not be possible to ease the tension prevailing in the country or to create a favourable atmosphere for the purpose of a discussion on the constitutional question. His Excellency's Government have not, as far as I can judge, taken any notice of the suggestions that I made at that interview nor have they shown any deference to the strong public feeling in this matter. In these circumstances I feel that any discussion on the constitutional question will serve no useful purpose. I would therefore request His Excellency to pardon me for my inability to come and see him. As this is a public question I am taking the liberty of sending your letter and mine to the press.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Mr. Sen Gupta received the following reply from the Private Secretary.

Dear Sen Gupta:—Very many thanks for your letter. His Excellency regret that you have unable to accept his invitation to come and see him.—A. P.

DR ROY FOLLOWS SEN-GUPTA

DISTRUST BETWEEN INDIA AND BRITAIN.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Declining the invitation to meet His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy wrote to the Governor that the greatest defect in the present Act is that in every page of it there is evidence of distrust on the part of the British Government in the people of this country and any concession which they think they have made to the popular demands for constitutional advance, has always been hedged in by numerous safeguards. This would not have been necessary if there had been mutual confidence.

Dr. Roy also refers in his letter to the question of detention of political prisoners without trial for indefinite period and emphasises for immediate revision of the policy.—Free Press.

TO-NIGHT'S BOXING

PROSPECTS OF SOME GOOD SPORT.

To-night's boxing tournament at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall in aid of Poppy Day promises to provide some excellent sport as after a long time Saddler Coultas from Kirkee gets the opportunity of a return fight with F. C. Billimoria, the bantam-weight champion of Western India, the Mody belt being at stake.

To support this is a sixround contest arranged between Corporal McKnight of the Ulsters, Army feather-weight champion for two successive years, and Denzil Martin, the well-known young local amateur. There is no doubt as to the respective abilities of the two contestants, and their marked appreciation of the scientific side of the game, will make the fight well worth watching. The spirit of all concerned has been very commendable inasmuch as all the boxers—including the two professionals—have offered to fight for nothing, and this action deserves the whole-hearted support of the local fight fans.

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STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ

(Continued from page 6.)

it did not shake that bureaucracy to any appreciable degree; those boycotts only took thousands of patriots including some of the most esteemed Congress leaders to the prison house. Yet all this sacrifice and suffering would have borne fruit if Gandhiji only played his trump-card of mass civil disobedience deftly, in which task he failed deplorably. The fact, in my humble opinion, is that Gandhi ji was not and is not a politician. He is a high idealist, a stern moralists an exemplary self-disciplinarian whose sincerity and enthusiasm are infectious at least temporarily; in a word, he has a pure and big heart but not a keen and far-seeing and balanced head. Likewise his religion is all his own, being made up of several high ideals drawn from several religions and cemented by his own personal asceticism. Gandhi did not get, as Vivekananda for instance got, his spiritual eyes opened by anyone who saw God in all things high and low, great and small or pure and impure from the worldly standpoint. He has not been initiated into, and does not know, the Sanatana

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 9TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

(So, true to this 'chhota' Himalayan Oracle's prediction, the greatest sting of this month of Scorpio has been injected into the emaciated body of poor India. The personnel of the Statutory Commission is announced. It is wholly and solely composed of White Brahmins of British Parliament. No brown men of India to disfigure the glittering array! India, of course, cannot expects a "soodh Swadeshi" Commission, but they are not even given half bideshi and half swadeshi, nay, not even one-fourth swadeshi! Let the true leaders rave and rage, since the brown "jookumites" of Sircar are always there to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage! God save Mother India!!)

If to-day is your birthday, the 'ultra-territorial, I mean ultra-terrestrial signs indicate that you are bound to cut a good figure in this world's sartorial shop. It is said by saints and sages of all climes and countries (including those of Fleet Street, of London) that when the world is weary, full of the heaviest load of sin and wickedness which Atlas is, at last, unable to bear any longer, God in His unbounden mercy sends a Messiah, (not of white colour specially, mind you, but of any pigment that He thinks best, though it is well-known Asia being His favourite land, at least as regards Remittance of His Urgent Message to the World crying aloud for Deliverance, the colour 'generally' chosen by Him is not white) to this world. Similarly, as God rules the world departmentally that is, continentally, provincially, and districtihally, exactly, like our far-sighted benign British Government, which rules India, Patelically, Mamlatdarically, Collectorically, Satrapically or Gubernatorially and Viceregaliy, He has sent you to make (or mar) the destiny of a family crying aloud to Heaven for relief which is a hundred times acuter than the Gujerat Relief Flood Distress.

Dharma aright. He has not understood correctly the very first chapter of the Gita; if he had understood aright he would have perecived that an all-wise Providence has made force and violence part of the world's evolutinary scheme, and he would have assigned to his doctrine of Non-violence its right place in his spiritual philosophy; that is to say, he would not have been upset by the mob-violence of Chauri-Chaura, nor suspended his mass civil disobedience at Bardoli and so killed his Non-Co-operation movement once for all. The Bardoli suspension, the most woeful of Gandhiji's unwitting Himalayan blunders was in Feb. 1922; and in March 1922 Gandhiji was sentenced to six years imprisonment and safely lodged in jail!

Thus in 1922-23 the bureaucracy became far stronger and the national movement far weaker than ever they did after 1920. All the patriotism and talents of Das and Nehru were needed to give new shape to the National movement and breathe new life into it during 1923 and 1924. Their Swarajist movement despite the antagonism of the Congress No-Changes on the one hand and of the Government officials on the other, had a fairly good start. In the 1923 elections the Swarajists captured a large number of seats in the Assembly as also in some provincial Councils; and they carried into the legislatures the spirit of Non-co-operation. Their opposition was strong enough to tell on the Government up to the end of 1925. In 1926-27 owing to the causes that will be detailed in succeeding articles the bureaucracy were able successfully to revert to their old game of divide and rule. Never before during the past ten years has the national movement occupied as low a level of strength and activity as it occupies to-day! How may we reinforce vigour into it and renew our fight with the bureaucracy?

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Abstract of Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1925.

PROPERTY and ASSETS.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Immoveable Properties. (At Cost Price)	22,16,769	5	11
Furniture, Pots, Pans, etc., at Cost price less depreciation.	6,328	11	3
Outstanding Rents	33,378	5	9
Expenses Prepaid	6,885	9	6
Payments on Account of Buildings under repairs and under reconstruction	2,28,600	6	9
Charity Payments on account of repairs to and re-erection of Masjids etc.	46,825	8	6
Sundry Advances	7,730	11	6
Balance at Bombay Imperial Bank	23,154	3	6
Amount in Hand	5,389	3	6
Sundry Deposits	1,275	8	0
Five Years 6. per cent Government of India, Bonds of the face value of Rs. 3,50,000/- at Cost price	3,51,312	8	0
Interest accrued on above Bonds	5,250	0	0
Total Rupees.	29,32,900	2	2

CAPITAL and LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Capital	21,60,385	4	1
Reserves	7,46,461	13	3
Tenants' Deposit	12,540	9	0
Charities and Expenses unpaid	12,914	0	0
Due to Sundries	588	2	8
Difference in Books	0	5	2
Total Rupees.	29,32,900	2	2

Abstract of Income and Expenditure from 1st January, 1925, to 31st December, 1925.

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
To Charity Payments	73,680	2	7
To Management Expenses etc.	23,746	8	9
To Balancee Transferred to Reserve as required by the Scheme sanctioned by the High Court of Bombay for Management of the Charities ..	1,24,861	12	0
Total Rupees.	2,22,288	7	4

INCOME

	Rs.	As	Ps
By Net Rents of Immoveable Properties	2,01,288	7	4
Interest on Security	21,000	0	0
Total Rupees.	2,22,288	7	4

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Figure B: The same plate after disinfection with Formamint. All germs are destroyed.

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REFORM OF INDIAN BANKING

(Continued from page 6.)

present low level of disproportion. The figures are also interesting from the point of view of capital and reserves. It would be highly interesting to know the exact amount of capital invested by the Exchange Banks in this country. In spite of such heavy deposits on the part of the exchange banks, the cash balances are not satisfactory, as will be shown from the following table:—

Banks	Percentage.
Imperial	21 p.c.
Exchange Banks (major business here)	13 p.c.
Exchange Banks (major business abroad)	15 p.c.
Bigger Indian Banks	19 p.c.
Smaller Indian Banks	15 p.c.

This explains the falt now our people have no faith in our own institutions and how they pin their wholehearted faith in foreign institutions. No information is available as to the proper investment of these funds in our own country for our own benefit though the money has been taken from us. This seems rather strange. With nearly 1|3 of the Indian money, the Indian public is kept in the dark as to what has been done with it. It is absolutely impossible to find out a striking parallel in any other country. To see that our banks have no predominant share in the business, is a national disgrace and national humiliation and no better explanation can be found than the unpatriotic and unsentimental character of our own people. The Imperial Bank figures are not a proper index to the banking potentialities of the country, as these include a large amount of money deposited by the banks. This institution has failed in advancing the national ideals and interests for which every central bank in the country is supposed to exist. With nearly 2|3 of the deposits concentrated in institutions, not sympathical to Indian aspirations and interests, how are we to expect a rehabilitation of our indestries? We have given money to another and we cannot use it for our own purpose. A good idea of investment!

OUR FAILURE.

We laugh in our sleeves at the ridicule and contempt thrown on us everyday by men like Sir Reginald Craddock. For my part, I see no reason why we should grudge. It is true that truth is always unpalatable. They are speaking from a knowledge of our men and affairs. They are absolute businessmen and they have found us wanting in qualities that make a successful Nation. They have come to realise from past experience that we have not come to such stage of thinking as to view nationally and act nationally. It is a fact and no further evidence than the foolishness of our own people in concentrating our money in foreign hands, is necessary. Whenever any banking question comes up, we are fond of saying that we are poor and we are an agricultural nation. What have we to say for the money already lodged and daily being lodged in foreign institutions? We have our unemployment problem hanging heavily on us. We appoint committees and criticize their reports. Have we not here eyes to see that nations are fed and clothed out of our money, earned out of the sweat of our own labour? I think, it is because we have eyes we do not see. If our people had concentrated all the money in Indian institutions, today, would have been another 100 Central Banks feeding and clothing nearly 10,000 Indian families. Our trade and industries would be booming with business. Just imagine the question from the point of view of our foreign trade. We are unable to grant cheap credit facilities to our merchants and thus help the exportation of our stuff. Lage amount of commission, exchange and brokerage are being taken to foreign lands in addition to dumping certain kinds of articles not wanted in the country itself. If we had patronised our own banks, so much money would have been retained in the country itself for our benefit. To-day we have to export a good lot in return for the service of foreign banking, shipping and insurance companies. We have had our shortcomings. Now at least, let us realise the gravity of the situation. Experience is the best school; but the fees are very heavy. We have already paid these heavy fees and are daily paying. Let us stop them now, and profit by the acquired experience. I sincerely trust that our people will come to their senses now and realize the importance of patronising their own institutions.

IV. INTERNATIONAL BANKING.

So much has been said for our position in the country itself. The Government Statistics do not give any information as to our position overseas. From whatever sources that are open to us, it has been found that we are nowhere in international banking. It is of course strange and unnatural to expect anything to the contrary, when our people do not make themselves powerful in our own country itself. A Californian Bank has prepared a List of the first 150 biggest banks in the world. In this List, the only Pure Indian Bank represented is the Central Bank of India Limited, Bombay. We have another interesting Statistics prepared by Mr. B. T. Thakur, Chief Agent, Lahore Branches of the Central Bank of India showing our position in the international banking. I have to acknowledge my great indebtedness to this gentleman for using same on this occasion.

Countries	Cap. & Res.	Deposits	Average	Office
U. S. A.	£1052	£7754	£73	30,139
U. K.	186	2682	57	9,550
Australia	59	350	63-1/2	2,500
Canada	25	379	44-1/2	3,440
India	19	235	3/4	500

Note:—The figures of Capital and Reserve & Deposits are in millions of £ and the average is Per Capita.

In the deposits of these countries, there is hardly any predominant portion of foreign money. Negros keep their money in their own banks. The Immigrant Italians prefer to keep their money in Italian Banks even at a lower interest. We are the only Nation who prefer to keep in foreign institutions.

The figures are quite as clear as the daylight. I have shown with the eloquence of figures, where we are, what we are and why we are. It remains to be seen whether there are any remedies and the particular problems to be tackled with.

(TTo be Continued).

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Written by Sjt. NARAYAN THAKKUR.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Rugby:—Sunday was observed as Armistice Sunday in Churches throughout Britain and there were many parades of ex-service men.—B. O. W.

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P.I.53.

POWERS OF APPOINTMENT

LOWER COURT'S DECISION SET ASIDE.

INTERESTING CASE IN THANA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 4.

It will be remembered that in a suit brought by Dr. D'Almeida, a member of the Thana District School Board against the District Local Board and School Board, Mr. S. A. Gupta, First Class Sub-Judge of Thana had held that the resolution passed by Local Board on 13|4|27 appointing Mr. Gatne as Administrative Officer was illegal and "ultra vires" and had also granted permanent injunction restraining the President of D. L. B. and Chairman of D. S. B. from giving effect to the said resolution. Against this decision an appeal was filed by the aggrived parties, and the appeal came for hearing on Monday last before Mr. G. C. Shannon, I. C. S., the District Judge of Thana.

Mr. Ramdutt Desai assisted by Mr. B. N. Shingarapure and Mr. M. V. Negde appeared for the Appellant and Mr. A. G. Desai assisted by Mr. A. V. Chitre appeared for the Respondent. The learned Judge delivered judgment yesterday setting aside the decision of the Lower Court.

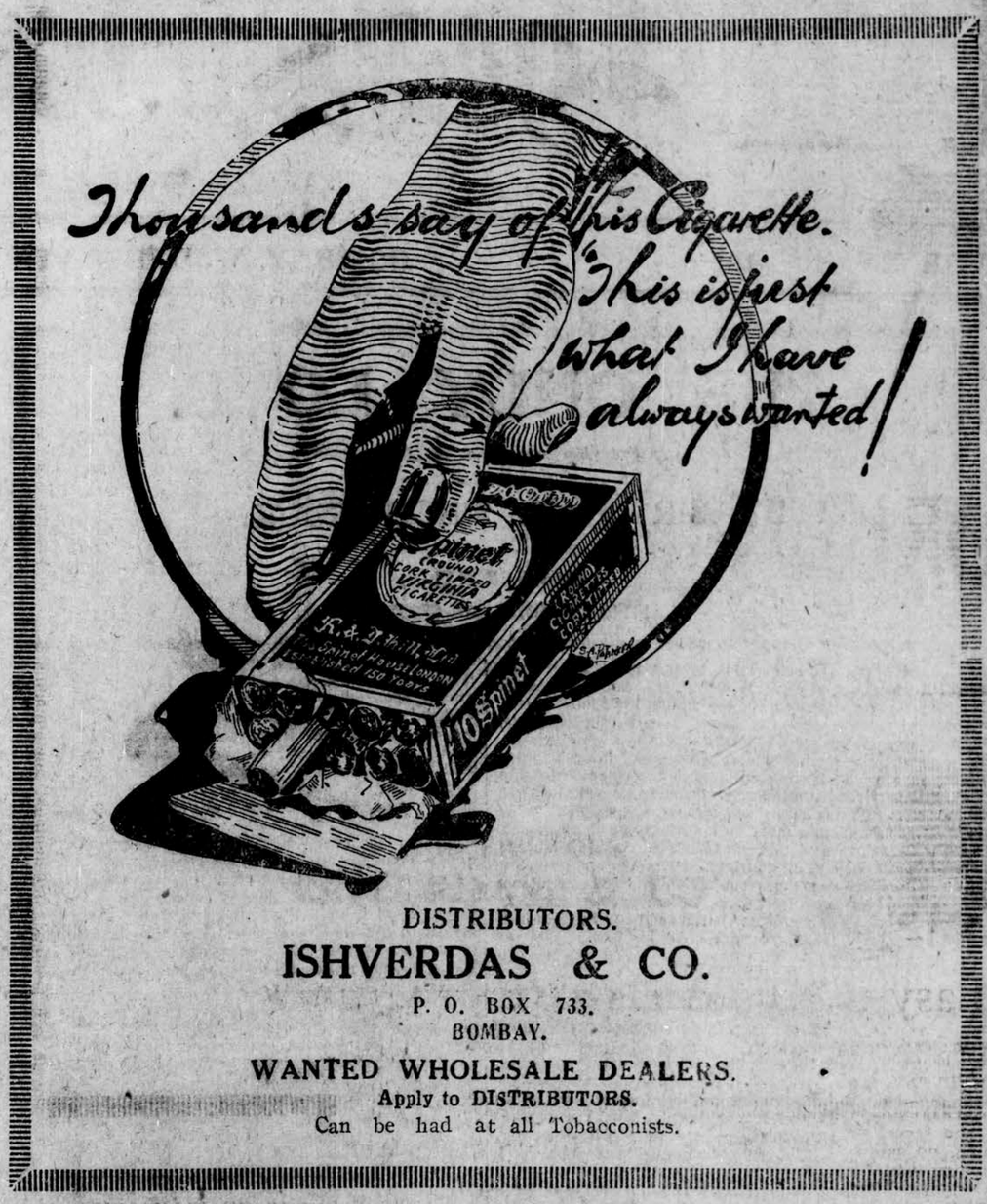
THE JUDGMENT.

The following is the important portion of the judgment:—

"The learned Sub-Judge had held that the Primary Education Act had nothing to do with the District Local Boards Act and S-136 of the latter Act under which a plea of limitation and notice had been raised had no application to the present case. He held that P. E. Act was complete in itself and the D. L. B. is given powers of administration and supervision only. I hold that P. E. Act is not complete in itself. The Local Authority created by P. E. Act is District Local Board or Municipality. Nowhere in the P. E. Act have we any machinery or scheme laid down for the appointment of an Administrative Officer of School Board. The local authority contemplated by P. E. Act is constituted under two separate Acts. Prior to the P. E. Act both in municipalities and D. L. Boards special subjects were dealt with by special committees. There is no provision in P. E. Act for imposing taxation for revenue purposes. It is merely an ancillary Act to Municipal and Local Boards Acts. It is true it brings into being local authority; but it is a new name given to the existing authority and it performs its functions because of its original constitution as a municipality or District Local Board. The resolution complained of was passed not at a meeting of local authority as constituted under P. E. Act, but at a meeting of the Local Board constituted under the D. L. B. Act. The annual Budget of School Board is submitted to D. L. B. and for funds the D. S. B. is entirely dependent on D. L. B. I therefore hold that D. L. B. was entitled to a notice under Sec. 136 and that the suit was instituted more than 3 months after the date of the meeting."

MEANING OF RECOMMENDATION

The third point for decision was the interpretation that could be put upon the working of Sec. 9 of the Primary Education Act. The Section runs thus: The Local Authority, shall, on the recommendation of the School Board and with the approval of the Government, appoint an officer who shall be called the School Board Administrative Officer." The correct meaning of the word "recommend" is to commend for favourable notice. Therefore, the School Board which is under the general control of the Local Board. It cannot object to the local authority making a choice. It cannot object, if the L.A. refuses to accept the name of a person recommended. The position has thus been made clear by the amendment of P.E. Act passed recently by the Legislative Council and now waiting for Governor-General's sanction. Recommendation means necessarily submission of 2 or 3 names. "I cannot but hold that the action of the School Board in repeatedly submitting the name of only one person Mr. Vedak was obstinate and improper. The S.B. was literally endeavouring to force its opinion on Local Board. I must hold that the D. L. B. was quite justified in asking for more names than one. I cannot help from thinking that from the beginning of its history the School Board has misconceived its position and the plaintiff in the suit has merely given expression to that misconception."



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SRI GURU SINGH SABHA

NO PROCESSION THIS YEAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Singh Sabha Bombay regret to inform the Sikhs in particular and the public in general that this year the Sri Guru Singh Sabha Bombay will not take out its annual procession on the birth-day anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Devji Maharaj, as was the practice for the last fifteen years.

The reason for not taking out the procession is the entire refusal of Police Commissioner Bombay to issue a free music pass for the old route applied for. Since last 15 years the Shri Guru Singh Sabha has been taking out its two processions annually through the Moti Bazar to Crawford Market and back to Frere Road where Singh Sabha Gurdwara is situated but this year the Police Commissioner has refused to issue a pass for this route although a deputation of the Sabha's representatives waited upon him but to no effect, hence the Sabha has resolved not to take out the procession this year as a mark of protest.—Yours, etc.

PREM SINGH,
Secretary,
Sri Guru Singh Sabha.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

SOUTH AFRICAN LIQUOR BILL

EXTENSION OF RESTRICTIONS CONTEMPLATED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

In regard to the Liquor Bill that is proposed to be introduced in South African Parliament disabling Indians from being employed in the trade in any capacity, enquiry shows that the Government of India have not yet received the text of the new bill. Confirmation is however available of the reported decision to introduce a legislation early next year based on a Liquor Bill introduced in 1926 in the Union Legislative Assembly with simmilar objects.

In regard to the 1926 Bill, it is understood, it was referred to the Select Committee of the Union Legislative Assembly. The Committee presented its report very late in the session and for that reason the bill could not be further proceeded with.

The new bill, it is said, contemplates the extension of the restriction embodied in clause 167 of the original Bill to Natal and differs from its predecessors in that it provides the two following mitigating conditions:

(1) Asiatics regularly employed in 1926 to the average number of four or more by manufacturers or licensees are to be reduced in number by four equal quarterly instalments and, in the meantime, are not to be employed in bars and such other rooms or premises on which liquor is said as may be determined by the Licensing Board; and

(2) In Natal, Licensing Boards may allow licensees to continue to employ Asiatics on certain conditions.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, it is understood, is taking the fullest interest in the question and is sparing no effort to press the Indian view.—Free Press.

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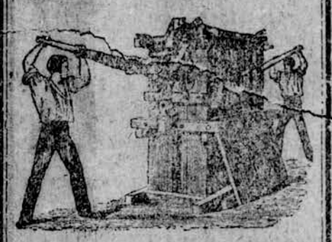

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VOL XV NO. 164— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 9 1927 ONE ANNA

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver,")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXI.

STELLA REVISITS OLD CRONIES

Himmat Singh, the hero of this story, was an adventurous young lad who in one of his feats of enterprise left the village of his birth for a town near by. The boy attracted the notice of missionaries who took a fancy for him and gave him education. Himm, by his exertions aided by intelligence, won a state scholarship for prosecuting further studies in England. Himm returned to India as a young barrister, contracted a marriage with Rita which left him to repent in leisure for the marriage he had entered into in haste. Rita was a worthless, pleasure seeking girl. In her tour in Europe she takes a fancy for a Mahomedan businessman, Mr. Jaffar and ultimately enters into a Muta marriage with him and informs Himmat Singh of the marriage. Stella who was invited by Rita on an excursion wins the favour of old Jaffar and marries him after the Muta period of Rita is over. Jaffar's business comes to a sudden crash. Stella and Rita visit India with Imam whom both of them marry. Tomlins is an old friend of Rita.

But Stella had counted without her hosts. The elusive vermin had taken refuge in her cot and gave her a demonstration of their attention. Stella was inclined to scream. But she was a brave woman. After her night at **Malik's** guest house, she must be classed a heroine. She awoke with red eyes and a blue face. She called out to Himm: "Himm, Himm—you brute! you are responsible forall this torture. If you hadn't come with me I would have escaped this living inferno." Himm was non-plussed. What answer could he give to such forcible accusation? He drooped his head with shame, promptly arranged a conveyance and the couple were on the road to Gulshanbagh.

Stella :—"Himm, do you think it is safe for me to travel in this cart? Do you think it is free from that past?"

Himm :—"You will be able to answer that question for yourself very soon."

Stella :—"Himm, you are a tyrant. You want me to get the sleeping sickness before you will open your mouth. Why don't you answer a straight question? Sir, I demand to know whether this ramshackle lumber harbours germs?"

Himm :—"Stella, if it does, I have no notic of their presence and I am sitting beside you."

Stella :—"Yes, but they can't bite your rhinoceros-hide. You can't feel it even if they did. But if they attacked me, I shall die of sleeping-sickness."

Himm :—"There is no fear of it, Stella, just yet."

Stella :—"You men are always optimistic. Till the vermin takes the first gulp, you will never fear it. Let us get out of the cart and walk."

CHAPTER XXII.

IMAM'S BOMBSHELL.

Stella was now in no mood to leave the beaten track. She had seen enough of the countryside to long for the repetition of her experience. She was spending her holidays in the towns and with the much maligned Indians who adopt the European stabdard of neat orderliness. She has still two weeks before Iman wanted her. But one fine morning, she received a message from him which stunned her to her very core, It ran as follows:—

KACHHIPARA,
15th March 19

DEAR STELLA,

I grieve to have to write to you of a decision which it has taken me some time to confirm. Ever since my return my dear father who is now eighty, has been urging me to stay on with him, as if I left him for a foreign land he may never be able to set his eyes upon me before he quits this world. My people have also been pressing me to retire from the risky business which may any day face me with collapse especially as a powerful syndicate has monopolised the purchase of oysters in Ceylon and the Gulf. They have offered to buy me out and I have accepted their offer. I have now no incentive to return to Europe.

Ays my father and all my people are pious followers of the Prophet (peace be on him) I have naturally to fall in with their wishes and adopt their mode of life. Rita will be free in a few months from her marriage tie. But I am writing to her to-day. remitting her bond. As for yourself, I am prepared to do the same but should you care to discuss the matter further with me, you are welcome to my home, But you must not be surprised if you find me and mine being able to offer you the hospitality of an orthodox home.

Yours affectionately,
IMAM.

Stella had seen something of the hospitality of a Hindu home. She had still to imagine the hospitality of an orthodox Moslem, But it was a detail. She read her husband's epistle. She had not scratched a Moslem and she did not know, what he was like. She could well understand Imam's solicitude for his aged father. But what she could not understand was his sudden plunge into retirement from a thriving business. She loved him for too much to discard him without discussion. Yes, she must go and take the mater over with her husband. As for Rita, she would equally plead for her. Stella did not take counsel with her mother about the threatened thunder bolt. She assumed a guise of a cheerful guest, took leave of her and started for Kacchipara, a small wayside station in Kathiawar Imam had had a wire of her arrival but it happened to be a Friday and Imam had gone to the mosque to offer his prayers? a small unpretentious barracks people by the Kachhis of his caste. She entered an arcade and was shown a staircase which led up to Imam's family house. It was built in a chawl several hundred feet long in which the several partitions divided off the individual residences. The staircase was about fifteen inches wide and the steps the same drop. She had learnt mountaineering with the count and was, therefore, able to negotiate the ascent with much effort. But the steps were full of pit holes into which earth lay loose. It is not every one who could mount [illegible]gian stairs. But. Stella did it, At the head of them s[illegible]kachhi servant in a white shirt remaining her of the costume of the rehoir boys. She asked for Imam and was told that he had not eturned from the mosque. She asked for a place. to wait in, thereupon the servant produced a teapoy where she stood. She was tired and sat down to await her husband. Hours passed like centuries but Imam was not.? It was now six and the western sun was already casting its lurid light on the wall opposite which screened her from the zenana where Imam's household had their dwelling. Stella was thirty and asked for a glass of water. The servant stood to reflect thought for a while and then disappeared. He returned with a jugful of liquid which he handed to the visitor and after she had gulped down the first draught she handed it back to the attendant telling him in English that she had asked for water and not Sherbet which could not quench her thirst. The attendant took the jug and never returned. She then grew desperate. She dismounted the steps and went out in the arcade to catch the sight of some one who would understand her wants. Fortuntely a Kahhi who was making his accounts in the verandah of an adjoining shop caught her meaning and after pressing her to take sherbet yielded to her entir entreaty to supply her with water.

She asked him if he spoke English.

"Yes, I am a little," he said, "as I sell cloth rice ectcetera to Greek buyers."

Stella was overjoyed. She asked him how soon Imam might return. Her interlocutor did not know but surmised that he must be in by that time as he had to say his evening prayers. Stella commissioned him to enquire which he obligingly did. A few moments later, a bearded turbaned sheik, clad in spotless white, rosary in hand stood before her. She gave a start and was about to ask him where Imam was. But Imam had already recognised her, and invited her to follow him to his shop.

Stella :—"But where is Mr. Imam? I hve come to see him."

Imam :—"I am Imam, Madam, Do you not recognise me?"

It was now dusk and Stella recognised him by his voice. But she nearly staggered when she set her eyes upon the bearded Moulvi whose face and attire had so radically changed his physiognomy Imam was a clean shaved well-groomed gentleman and had been often mistaken for an Italian. He was now an unmistakable Arab. Stella was a stoic at heart like all women. She was herself a quick change artist. She imagined her husband bedizened in a fancy costume. It gave her comfort to think of him in that light. She followed him upstairs. He lead her to a roomful of women where he left her without introduction. The women eyed her suspiciously and began to titter. Stella could not understand a world of the language, if language it could be in which they appeared to pass comments presumably about her. The women were about ten in number and of all ages, the youngest of them being a girl in her teens. They all were pantaloons and had a wrapper to cover their bodies. Some of them, specially the one in gold thread knickers, was decidedly beautiful. She had an olive complexion and large black dreamy eyes. Her face was, however, marred by her teeth which though regular had become discoloured by the chewing of tobacco and the eating of **pan**. She appeared to be the mistress of the house. Judging from her deportment and the air of superiority could she be the purdah wife of her husband? She had no means of ascertaining it. She had been seated in the midst of a congerie of her own sex for over an hour—it might be two hours—and yet she could not utter a single syllable. Fancy a woman struck so dumb by her own surroundings. She chafed at the prolonged absence of her husband. She did not know her bearings and could not ask any one to call. As things stood she might remain seated there till she died. The women offered her pan which she could not take snuff which she refused and some cloying stuff which she did not like. She however, took some decoction which passed for tea; but it was the nearest approach to **sherbet** and its flavour if any had been masked by the adulteration of rose water. It was now nearing eight and Stella had no idea where she was to to rest for the night. Imam was still absent. He could not shew discourtesy to his father by leaving him before he retired. He was in the male apartment. It was now 9 P.M. There was no sign of Imam. 10 P.M. Still no sign. 11 P.M.—no Imam. Stella could wait for him no more. She lay down where she sat in her day clothes. She was drowsy and went to sleep. She dreamt a dream of the mirrored bed chamber where the last word of Parisian luxury and comfort rested her head. Here she lay prostrate on a bare floor with only a thin carpet **sans** bed **sans** pillow and **sans** her husband. She felt as if her back had been put upon a rack and her head into a brick kiln. But she had already discovered in Beti the astonishing adaptability of the human organism to the most dislocating condition of life. and it gave her a crumb of comfort to feel that she did not stand alone in her hour of trial.

There is no use arguing with a woman. Himm meekly obeyed. He was sure that the cart was free of homicidal vermin. Still he could not be quite sure. He had to abandon his comfortable perch and walk on the dusty road. Stella locked her hand into his and was all along complaining of drowsiness. Her weight fell upon him and impeded his pace. He was feeling the effect of his reckless pessimism. Stella noticed it.

Stella :—"Himm, you look tired. Is my weight pressing on you?"

Himm :—"No, my dear. Your weight is a fallen feather. It cnnot press."

Stella :—You are a flatterer. Do you have to study flattery as a part of your course?"

Himm :—"Haven't we? How do we tackle recalcitrant witnesses?"

Inspite of Himm's disclaimer, it was only too obvious that the two were not making much progress. Fortunately for both there was an empty **palki** passing along. Himm hailed it for hire. Stella was already footsore and her vicious grip of Himm had made the latter's elbow equally raw. She was delighted to get into the **palki** and invited Himm to a seat opposite her. Himm was momentarily give afraid that Stella might play toher logic even as regards their **Palki**, if she did, what answer could he give? Almost instinctively, he turned the talk to a lively tune.

Himm :—"How delightful is this country-side! Look at the gazelles browsing in the wheat fields, the birds chirping on the trees."

Stella :—"Himm, you are silly. Birds don't chirp. They sing."

Himm :—"Yes' Stella, I mean they sang on the trees. I wonder if they were singing from Beethoven or Wagner."

"THE DRAIN INSPECTOR."

Courtesy: "I L. News."

Miss Katherine Mayo authoress of the book "Mother India" which has rocsed bitter feelings of resentment on account of falsehoods and misrepresentations bristling almost from page to page.

A GREAT LANGUAGE.

A TONGUE OF 350 MILLION PEOPLE.

MOST POWERFUL MEDIUM OF EXPRESSION

MR. GALSWORTHY ON GREATNESS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

"Manchester provided Mr. John Galsworthy with substantial, and even exciting, proof of his popularity. He had beeu announced to give an address before the local branch of the English Association in the Chemistry Theatre of the University. At 7-30, the hour at which the lecture was to begin, the position was this: the Chemistry Theatre was so jammed with perspiring admirers of the be-getter of the Forsytes that it would uot admit another single person though he had been as small as Tom Thumb.

"The door leading into the theatre would hardly yield an inch. And yet the winding corridors of the building even to the point where they opened on to the Great Quadrangle were wedged with hundreds and hundreds of extruded lovers of the novelist. You could neither move forward nor backward, get in or get out." That is how "The Manchester Guardian" describes the interest aroused in the people by the following speech of Mr Galsworthy who is an acknowledged master of the topic he deals with.

It is a sign of the times that a scene such as one might expect at a time of national stress when the Prime Minister was to speak occurred when a great master of the English tongue was announced to speak on English. It is gratifying to note that an overflow meeting was arranged when the authorities realised the situation and scene detailed above, for Mr. Galsworthy, with a fine courtesy, agreed to speak to both audiences. The incident, too, is a tribute to the growing interest by the general public in the subject of literaure.

Writing after the event the "Manchester Guardian" says.—

"His address was splendidly heartening to all who love their language, and especially to all who have daily to make use of it as the vehicle of their work or the material of their art. It is not surprising that the spirit of the essayist of to-day should falter when the shade of a Swift or an Addison stands by his elbow, that the orator should be caught in the midst of his most fervent period by a doubt whether the passages of a Burke can ever again be equalled.

"There is enough in the signs of our times to depress any but the stoutest heart that cares for the vigour and purity of our speech. The jargon of science assails it on one flaks, the jargon of slang on the other while the exuberances of Babbitt and his fellows menace it ahead with a threat whose force seems sometimes overwhelming. The waters of the well have seldom been so troubled.

"To many it must often seem that they are defied past remedy—that the prime of our speech is past. Mr. Galsworthy will have none of these doubts. He raises them and faces them squarely only to dispose of them with a triumphant statement of faith. He believes that the 500,000,000 for whom English is the official tongue have at light disposal an instrument whose strength and suppleness are unimpaired.

"The masters of the past have tuned it for us, but who shall set a limit of the use of it that the future will make? In grace, in dignity, in vigour, and in variety it is fit for any destiny, and he urged the faint-hearted to take courage and use it to the top of their bent. It was an eloquent and moving tribute to the material in which he works from one who has supremely shewn us how to handle it."

The "Manchester Guardian" reports Mr. Glasworthy's address as follows:—

"There is no end (said Mr. Galsworthy) to the extension of the forms or moulds into which we may run this language of ours—the greatest medium of expression in the world to-day. Including its American variety, the English language is the word coin of 170 millions of white people spread over nearly half of the land surface of the earth. It is the langu- of practically every sea, the official tongue of some 350 millions, brown, black, and yellow people, the accredited business medium of the world, and more and more taught in South America and Japan.

"US PRIVATE ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLE."

"It would apear indeed to have a certain start of the artificial languages, Esperanto, Volapuk, Ido, in the race for the honour of being the second language used in every country. In fact, any impartial scrutiny made at this moment of time must place English at the head of all languages as the most likely to become, in a natural, unforced way, the single intercommunicating tongue.

"There is a tide in the affairs of languages as in the affairs of men. The Napoleonic wars left French th epredominant medium of mental exchange. French is still, perhaps the leading speech in Europe, but French will never now spread effectually by natural means beyond Europe and North Africa. The decline of Europe. the expansion of the British Empire, the magnetic and ever-increasing power of America, are making English the real world-language.

"Its tide was never before so high, and on us private English-speaking peope, directly or indirectly concerned with the welfare of that language, there seems to rest the duty of never losing sight of its world-destiny. Surely we are not entitled to be slipped, unbraced stay-at-homes. We need an attire of language braced and brushed and fit to meet all glances, for English is on view as never language was.

"I often wonder if only I did not know English what I should think of the sound of it, well taught. I believe I should esteem it a soft speech, pleasant to the ear. varied but unemphatic, free from guttural or metallic sounds, restful, dignified, and friendly.

"How prejudiced one is! I should choose it—well spoken—before any language in the world as the medium of expression of which one would tire last. A blend though it be a hybrid from two main stocks, tinctured by many visiting words, it has acquired rich harmonies of its own and a vigorous individuality It is worthy of any destiny, however wide.

"A man taking a birds'-eye view of English from Chaucer to this day, and noting the gradual but amazing changes it has undergone, will find on considering Chaucer, Shakespeare, the makers of the Authorised Version, Defoe, Swift, Addison, Johnson, Burke, or Bright, that you cannot crown the English of any one of these and say 'Here a definite pinnacle was reached.' They were masters of expression. they used supremely well the English language of their day. tuning the instrument for their contemporaries, enlarging it' for those who came afterwards.

"But the possibilities of the great organ of expression transcend even Shakespeare or the Bible. Dare we say that English is past its prime? We cannot judge as yet the English of our day. We see the trees, tall or rank, leafy or dead, but the wood itself we cannot see Every generation is tempted to depreciate itself. This habit, however amiable and wholesome, is insincere, for there is in nearly all of us that which secretly stands by the age we live in.

STILL IN THE MAKING.

'I like to regard English as still in the making, capable of new twists and bold captures. Yet I think our attitude towards it should have more reverence, that we should love our mother-tongue as we love our country, and try to express ourselves in it with vigour, dignity, and grace.

"And here I end this wandering discourse, with an affirmation of belief in the vitality, the variety the supple strength, the subtle tones of this our rich and ancient language, and of hope that we may come to use it, man for man, woman for woman, speaking and writing throughout our island as it has ever yet been used, with a full sense of its music and its expressive power."

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